

WEATHER FORECAST
Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; partly cloudy and moderately warm.
Vancouver and vicinity—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; partly cloudy and warm, with local showers.

Victoria Daily Times

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

NAZIS DRIVEN BEFORE AUSTRIAN TROOPS

English Tennis Stars Win Both Davis Cup Tilts

Fred Perry and H. W. Austin Register Smashing Victories Over Wood and Shields, United States, in Opening Two Singles Matches at Wimbledon; Doubles on Monday

Perry Rallies In Five-set Battle

Canadian Press and Associated Press
Wimbledon, July 28.—England made a clean sweep of the opening singles matches with the United States in the Davis Cup final to-day, Fred Perry defeating Sidney H. Wood after H. W. (Harry) Austin had won in straight sets from Frank Shields.

Austin defeated Shields 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, and Perry then conquered Wood, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Today's double victory gave England an overwhelming advantage in her fight to retain the treasured cup.

The double defeat means the United States must win all three remaining matches, the doubles Monday and the final two singles Tuesday, when Wood will play Austin and Perry will meet Shields, to regain the cup lost to France in 1927 and won last year by England.

THRILLING MATCH
After the first set, where Wood was unsteady, the final singles was a thrilling encounter, the near capacity crowd of 12,000 giving the two players a standing ovation as they took their places for the fifth and concluding set.

Each was on the attack most of the time as potent thrilling forecourt rallies and brilliant exchanges which often saw the ball shuttling back and forth across the net ten to twelve times before the point was won and lost.

The number of service breaks was unusual. Wood losing his less than 10 times.

WHEAT SURPLUSES WILL BE REDUCED
Associated Press
Rome, July 28.—Wheat production this year will be appreciably smaller than in 1933, a report of the international institute of agriculture said to-day, adding that a material reduction in surplus stocks is in prospect.

MISS DEACON IS CHAMPION

Defeats Eleanor Young in All-Vancouver Final For Canadian Tennis Title

Canadian Press
Toronto, July 28.—Marcel Rainville, for years the crown prince of Canadian tennis, became king to-day when he trounced Hal Surface, University of Texas star, in straight sets in the final for the Canadian singles title. The little Montreal veteran won by scores of 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Caroline Deacon, twenty-one-year-old British Columbia champion from Vancouver, won the women's singles title for the first time by defeating Eleanor Young, also of Vancouver, in straight sets, 7-5, 6-3.

FINE RECORD
Rainville's triumph climaxed as long a string of tournament wins as any Canadian has scored in years. In successive weeks the thirty-year-old Montrealer won the Davis Cup team, won the eastern Canadian and Ontario singles title, then stepped into an international field in the Canadian event and again swept the boards.

BELVEDERE HOTEL IN FLAMES



The above picture shows ravaging flames eating through the roof of the Belvedere Hotel at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and sending great clouds of smoke high into the air. The fire broke out at 1 o'clock and only the chimney and four stone pillars were left standing. The picture, together with the one reproduced on page two, was taken by Vivian Shoemaker, boys' secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who is in charge of the boys' camp of Maple Lawn, Sooke.

Five Nova Scotia Fishermen Land; Nine Are Missing

Men Reaching Sydney Unable to Say What Became of Companions Who Drifted Away in Small Boats After Sinking of Schooner By Explosion

Canadian Press
Sydney, N.S., July 28.—After drifting four days in an open dory, five fishermen came into Sydney to-day and revealed nine other members of the crew of the schooner Astrid W. had been drifting off the Atlantic shore Tuesday morning.

With scanty food and water, they had set out from the fishing vessel 100 miles off this port, abandoning her just a few minutes before she sank following an explosion in her engine room.

The fate of the nine remained a mystery. The five who were brought into Sydney aboard the tug Cruiser had separated from their shipmates in the two other dories Thursday morning and drifted about the steamship lanes another day and a half before being rescued.

The missing men, including Capt. Walter Crouse, were believed to be heading for Lunenburg, the Astrid W.'s home port.

From Tuesday morning until 10 o'clock last night, when the Danish steamship Ausland picked them up, the five men subsisted on a quart of water and a down hard tack.

Navy Week To Open Here Next Monday

Fine Programme of Athletic and Social Events Scheduled For City; Men of H.M.S. Norfolk and Other Ships Will Take Part

Canada's first official celebration of Navy Week, at which honors will be awarded members of the Royal Canadian Navy, the British fleet, represented by H.M.S. Norfolk, and probably forces of the United States, will be officially opened on Monday, with a round of formal talks between civil dignitaries and officers and representatives of those of the Dominion.

STRIKERS ARRESTED IN MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, July 28.—Flying squadrons of national guardsmen took a group of striking truck drivers inside custody Sunday after they halted a bread truck here this afternoon.

The pickets were held at guard headquarters.

New orders for these enforcing military rule abolished strikes at all downtown street intersections.

MANY COMING FOR CONCLAVE

Kinsmen Convention Will Bring Representatives From All Canada

Including 100 visitors from various parts of Canada, the annual national convention of Associated Kinsmen Clubs will be held in Victoria for three days, commencing next Thursday, to be attended by nearly 200 members of the organization.

An elaborate programme has been prepared for entertainment of the visitors by a committee of the national officers who are Victoria members. Five business sessions have been arranged, while all spare moments will be occupied with diversified entertainment. It is anticipated the convention will be one of the most successful of recent years and pre-convention registrations indicate practically every Canadian club will be represented.

The gathering will open at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, when registration at the Empress Hotel will proceed for an hour. From 10 o'clock until noon the convention will sit, continuing the business after a luncheon session.

A tour of the city has been arranged for 5:30 o'clock. In the evening the ladies and men will be guests at parties to be held at the Beach Hotel and Crystal Gardens.

EARLY MORNING RACE
In the way of novelty there will be an inter-club rowboat race in the Inner Harbor at 7:30 o'clock Friday morning.

Continuing throughout the day on the same schedule as Thursday, the ladies will lunch at the Colwood Golf Club, after which they will visit Hatley Park and tour the Esquimalt Lagoon.

The men in the afternoon will compete for the national softball and golf trophies. The chief social function, the president's banquet and ball, will be held Friday evening.

After a business meeting Saturday morning the entire gathering will assemble at the hotel at 2:45 o'clock to proceed to Butchart's gardens. From there they will visit Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shuter's summer home at Killarney Lake for a picnic supper.

At 9 o'clock a beach party will be held at Mount Douglas Park to wind up the festivities.

Officers of the association this year include Dr. Arthur Poynta, president; Ainslie J. Heimken, vice-president;

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 4)

As Sharp Fighting Continues Vienna Army Forces Some Of Enemies Into Yugoslavia

STRATOSPHERE BALLOON GOES UP 52,000 FEET



Below is a glimpse of the gondola of the balloon, which rose from the shore of Lake Superior this morning with three men aboard.

BRITISH FILMS INVADE U.S.

Gaumont Corporation Will Take Over Key Theatres in Cities of Republic

Associated Press
London, July 28.—Plans for the first organized "film invasion" of the United States have been announced by the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation Limited.

Jeffrey Bernard, general manager of the corporation, it was said, would sail to-day to begin a "coast to coast" tour of the United States.

"We not only plan to establish a chain of distribution centres, but will take over key theatres throughout the country for the exhibition of British films," said C. M. Wolfe, managing director.

"We are going to make Hollywood sit up and take notice."

He announced George Arliss, who left the United States to make a picture for Gaumont, had contracted to make two more.

MAN TERRORIZES ILLINOIS TOWN

Maniac in Danville Attempts to Attack Women and Enter Homes

Associated Press
Danville, Ill., July 28.—A cat-man maniac had this city in a grip of terror to-day.

Double shifts of policeman patrolled the district where the phenomenon has appeared three nights in succession, attempted to attack three women and entered at least a dozen homes.

Once he threatened to slit a baby's throat as his mother made an outcry and three times he has escaped gunfire unscathed by leaping into bushes.

The maniac apparently is a maniac, police said, for he returned each night to scenes of previous encounters despite the fact heavy guards were in evidence.

J. DILLINGER SR. GOES ON STAGE
Indianapolis, July 28.—John Dillinger Sr., recently, the Missouri-born, had, however, when he was a gang leader, was credited with a \$100,000 in bank robberies, is going on the stage because he needs money.

With him, reportedly, is the notorious captain of his late outlaw son who was buried here last Wednesday, will be another notorious hitman, and a daughter and son-in-law.

Mussolini Sends Second Wave of Italian Troops North to Support 48,000 Already Ranged Along Austrian Border; Sharp Fighting To-day in Western as Well as Southern Austria

BULLETS FLY IN CITY OF GRAZ

Associated Press Foreign Staff
Vienna, July 28.—Government rifles, machine guns and artillery drove rebellious enemies of Engelbert Dollfuss out of Austria to-day as in Vienna the slain chancellor was eulogized in an impressive funeral service.

The government forces in Styria were crushing the Nazi uprising, forcing the brown-shirted rebels from their positions in mountain passes and villages. Many fled over the Yugoslavian border.

Fighting continued in Carinthia, where the Nazis have been more successful.

Police raiding the home of Hans Stauder, director of the state school of applied arts in Carinthia, declared they had found an incriminating letter from the Nazi Prince Bernhard von Schönbach, once jailed by the late Chancellor Dollfuss but later escaped.

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Semi-Annual Clearance Sale!

VANITY SLIPPER SHOP

1306 DOUGLAS STREET

RELIABLE—

The store devoted exclusively to drug needs is the safe place to get medicine, and especially so, your prescriptions.

PORT AT BROAD **McGill & Orme** GARDEN 1196

Nazis Driven Before Austrian Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

DEATHS IN GRAZ
Ona, Austria, July 28.—At least two persons were killed at 4.30 this evening in an exchange of machine gun fire between the roofs of city houses and the Heimeyer quarters in the castle crowning a hill which dominates this capital of Styria.

SHARP FIGHTING
Desperate fighting is underway in southern and western Austria. Nazis, their casualties in the thousands, continue grimly to carry on the four-day-old war.

WOUNDED DURING A SKIRMISH
The fighting in and around Langbarchhausen was especially heavy. The Nazis left four dead and twenty-one wounded.

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Port Strikers' Reply To Terms Is Awaited

Negotiations to End Tie-up at U.S. Pacific Ports at Crucial Stage To-day

Associated Press
San Francisco, July 28.—Another crisis in the United States Pacific coast maritime strike was indicated to-day as allied ship and dock workers drafted a reply to armistice proposals and Governor Julius L. Meier of Oregon threatened action.

Associated Press
The Oregon Governor, who had mobilized 1,500 national guardsmen, declared he would "use the authority" of his office to open the Port of Portland unless free movement of cargo and ships was brought about through peaceful means by Monday.

Associated Press
The coast executive committee of the International Longshoremen's Association promised a definite answer to-day to the armistice proposals submitted by employers yesterday.

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SEEKS INCREASE IN TOURIST TRADE

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D. Lee Nolan, former director of the U.S. Travel Bureau, has just taken over the post of director of the newly-formed Pacific Tourist Bureau. For some years Mr. Nolan was director of the U.S. Travel Bureau and was instrumental in the formation of the Pacific Tourist Bureau.

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VIEWS DIFFER ON AGREEMENT

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Fine New Service Station Added to Rapidly Expanding Business of Pioneer Firm



With the recent completion of extensive alterations to the building of Theo. Flimley Limited, corner of Yates and Vancouver Streets, service to car owners has been greatly facilitated. A new service station with wide and easily accessible entrances from both Yates and Vancouver Streets lead to three of the latest model Wayne gasoline pumps. A feature of these pumps is that gasoline may be obtained by the gallon or, should the motorist desire, in quantities of 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50 or any amount required, the meter on the pump visibly registering the exact amount in dollars and cents of gasoline pumped into the car.

As agents for Packard, Graham, British Austin and International Trucks, Theo. Flimley stock a complete line of parts which enables the correct and speedy service of these cars. An extensive line of accessories for all makes of cars is also carried and displayed in their spacious showrooms for public inspection. "Never Closed" is the motto of Theo. Flimley Limited, who give a day and night service whether gasoline, oil, repairs, tires, towing or any other branch of service of which the motorist is in need.

Big Forest Fire In California Checked

PAPEN PREPARES FOR VIENNA TASK
Berlin, July 28.—Franz von Papen, newly appointed by Chancellor Hitler as German minister to Austria, was checked on his way to Vienna and in contrast to the rumors he would attend the funeral of the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss this afternoon.

ENGLISH TENNIS STARS WIN BOTH DAVIS CUP TILTS
The week will be brought to a close with a big sports day on Saturday at the Royal Canadian Legion local club.

Dollfuss Funeral Is Seen By Thousands
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Cruiser Ready For Premier

Associated Press
Boston, July 28.—The Boston Globe has a special dispatch from a member of its staff in Halifax that the British cruiser Dragon is under strict orders to be in readiness to receive the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, back to London.

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MISS DEACON IS CHAMPION

Associated Press
Rainville is the first Canadian since 1921 to win the singles championship. Frankie Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., won in 1933 and John Minto, San Francisco, defeated Walter Martin, Toronto, in last year's final.

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SPECTACULAR FIRE RAZES SUMMER RESORT

Associated Press
An fire of the kind which the fire that destroyed the Bellevue Hotel at Seattle yesterday afternoon, took shortly after it started can be gained from the above picture, taken by Vivian Chamberlain of the Y.M.C.A. The roof had been burned and the walls were in the act of caving in few minutes after the first fire of "fire" was raised. The loss, estimated between \$25,000 and \$30,000, was partly covered by insurance.

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Prince's Adventures To Be Told in Book

Canadian Press
London, July 28.—The exciting adventures of the Prince of Wales on his 1930 African big game hunt will be told, many for the first time, in a book to be published next November by Patrick Chalmers, British sporting author.

A high official of his staff said Chalmers would write the book from material contained in official diaries kept during the Prince's journey through the East African jungles by members of his staff as a record of the trip.

He added the book would be written throughout in the third person as far as the Prince was concerned and that extracts from his diaries would not be published.

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Act on the invitation!
You'll never know the full meaning of roll-your-own enjoyment until you make the acquaintance of Ogden's Fine Cut Cigarette Tobacco.

Friendly! Yes, sir, it's a tobacco with real taste appeal. Mild and mellow and satisfying from the very first puff. You'll need no coaxing to stay with Ogden's once you know how well it measures up to all your expectations.

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See Pipe Knows Ogden's Cut Plug

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A lady told that Pacific Milk adds enjoyment to a cup of tea took the suggestion with a little surprise. But when it flowed and pleased as promised, she admitted with appreciative candor that she had no idea it would go in tea, though she uses Pacific Milk in nearly everything else.

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SEES REVOLT AGAINST NRA

U.S. Republican Chairman
States Crop Reduction
Money Withheld

Associated Press
Washington, July 28.—Reporting that a "revolt against the New Deal" is brewing in the middle and northwestern states, Chairman Henry P. Fletcher of the Republican National Committee predicted to-day the Roosevelt administration would increase relief expenditures before the fall elections to assure return of a "New Deal" Congress.

The funds would go, he predicted, for drought relief, reclamation and planning trees. He asserted the Farm Administration was holding up crop reduction checks so they might reach the agricultural areas at the height of the campaign.

In his journey, Mr. Fletcher said, he found "growing opposition to the New Deal reaching the proportions of a revolutionary among the thinking people."

"The people generally," he said, "are beginning to realize that the vast expenditures of the New Deal must be paid for, and the thrifty people know they are the ones who are going to pay."

VOTE AGAINST PARTY FUSION

Nationalists of Cape Province
Oppose South
African Coalition

Canadian Press Cable Via Reuters
Cape Town, South Africa, July 28.—The Nationalists in the Cape Province, who remain strong opponents of the fusion of the South African and the Cape Provincial parties, adopted a resolution yesterday when the Cape Provincial National Congress, by 184 votes to 12, adopted a resolution rejecting the fusion.

The fusion of the two parties—the Nationalists under Prime Minister J. B. Hertzog, and the South African party under Premier Jan C. Smuts—has been in effect for a year or more, and the present government is a coalition of the two parties, but the majority of Nationalists in the Cape are bitterly opposed to the union.

Mr. D. P. van der Merwe, a leading opponent of the coalition, made a strong speech against "imperialism" before the vote was taken. "If an undivided crown means that South Africa is to be dragged into every European war," he declared, "then the British connection is becoming too expensive."

He would have to consider whether they should not have a president of their own, instead of a ruler 6,000 miles away, he told the party.

SASKATCHEWAN C.C.F. MEETS

Salary to Be Raised For
M. J. Coldwell, Leader; He
Will Stop Teaching School

By Sam Ross, Canadian Press Staff
Writer
Saskatoon, July 28.—The newly constituted Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Saskatchewan section, today went into session to wind up the work it inherited from the Saskatchewan Farmer-Labor Group.

Born in the enlarged convention of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, the C.C.F. section specifically instructed its political directorate of twenty-one members to formulate plans for setting up a distinct political organization, separate from the educational activities of the United Farmers of Canada.

The United Farmers group continues in existence, but with Labor forces and C.C.F. clubs it forms the new C.C.F. Saskatchewan section to direct the political fortunes of the organization which won five seats and became the official opposition in the Saskatchewan Legislature in June.

SALARY FOR COLDWELL
M. J. Coldwell of Regina was endorsed as the party leader and \$4,000 will be raised within the next twelve months for him so he may relinquish his duties as a school principal.

The elected members of the political directorate and defeated candidates will meet shortly to name the section's leader in the Saskatchewan Legislature. It was generally anticipated the post would go to George Williams, M.P.P. for Wadena and long prominent in U.F.A. activities.

The political directorate will be composed of seven representatives named by the U.F.C., seven named by the associated urban groups such as the C.C.F. clubs and seven will be named by the general convention of the C.C.F. Saskatchewan section.

FIVE INDIANA CONVICTS ESCAPE

Associated Press
Michigan City, Ind., July 28.—Five convicts, four of them convicted of bank robbery, escaped from the hospital of the Indiana state prison here early to-day.

The manner in which the men effected their escape was a mystery. The convicts at large are: Kenneth Rogers, twenty-two; William C. Jay, forty-three; Louis Crail, thirty; Marion O'Flaherty, twenty-five.

ESKIMO TRIAL
Edmonton, July 28.—(Canadian Press)—Law of the white man will again assert itself among the Eskimo inhabitants of the sub-Arctic when a judicial party headed by J. M. Douglas, attorney general for the Northwest Territories, will leave Edmonton by plane next Wednesday to conduct a trial at Coppermine of an Eskimo named Ah-ig-lak, charged with the murder of another Eskimo named Ahagwah.

SASKATCHEWAN'S NEW CABINET



Nine ministers form the new Gardiner cabinet in Saskatchewan. The above picture shows the ministers as they assembled on the steps of the Saskatchewan Parliament Buildings shortly after the swearing in ceremony had been completed. Left to right: Hon. T. C. Davis, Attorney-General; Hon. J. G. Taggart, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. R. J. M. Foster, Minister of Municipal Affairs; Hon. George Spence, Minister of Public Works; Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Prime Minister, President of the Council and Minister of Education; Hon. M. D. Ulrich, Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary; Hon. W. J. Sney, M.C., Minister of Finance; Hon. W. J. Patterson, Minister of Natural Resources and Telephones; and Hon. C. M. Dunn, Minister of Highways.

Markets Are Sought By Apple Growers

B.C., Ontario and Nova
Scotia Represented at
Conference at Ottawa

Canadian Press
Ottawa, July 28.—A conference of the apple growers of British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia is being held here. W. E. Haskins, George Barst and O. W. Hembling represent the B.C. growers; Charles Bauer, the Ontario growers, and V. B. Leonard and Manning Ellis, the Nova Scotia growers. The conference is being held under the auspices of the Horticultural Council of Canada. L. P. Burrows is secretary.

The export situation is being studied and the outlook is regarded as fair, it was explained. Canada's apple crop will be much lower than last year. Ontario will have a particularly short crop. Nova Scotia will be under last year and British Columbia about the same as a year ago.

The Dominion marketing board has not yet been organized and until that is done no steps can be taken by the council to take advantage of the provisions of the marketing act passed at the last session of Parliament.

MINERS' PAY IS TO BE RESTORED

Canadian Press
Pittsboro, Man., July 28.—Employees of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, who recently returned to work after a strike punctuated by violence and wholesale arrests, received good news to-day.

Following a conference between company officials and employees, it has been decided to restore half of the 11 per cent wage cut imposed in July, 1932. The new scale of wages will go into effect August 10, and will be made retroactive to the present month.

A committee of five members of the employees' welfare board, was appointed to investigate living conditions and costs in Pittsboro in an endeavor to reduce the cost of living.

BRITISH AIR DEFENCE PLANS

Canadian Press from Havas
London, July 28.—Civil war in Austria and the international tension that goes with it vindicate the British Government in its recent decision to add forty-one squadrons to the Royal Air Force, Lord Halifax, Secretary of Education, declared in an address delivered at York yesterday evening.

"No one who looks at the face of Europe now can mistake the frown upon it," he said, "and within the last forty-eight hours we have again been reminded there are powerful elements in Europe that accept the historical philosophy that killing in war is not murder."

NEGRO IS KILLED IN MISSISSIPPI

Associated Press
Petalhatchie, Miss., July 28.—Whipping to death of Henry Bedford, seventy, a negro born in slave days, sent anger surging through this little town to-day.

Four white men, accused of murder, were hurried to jail yesterday evening. The negro had been known to almost every resident here for years.

Alex Murray, John Jones, Benny Cawthorne and M. M. Dotson were under arrest. Cawthorne charged the negro, a tenant of his father, D. W. Cawthorne, had talked "disrespectfully" when they disputed a rental agreement.

ELLIS ISLAND RULING ON ART

Associated Press
New York, July 28.—Rudolph Reimer, commissioner of immigration, ruled to-day that if there is to be art in the buildings on Ellis Island it must be "up to snuff" in accuracy.

He rejected proposed sketches for murals in the auditorium on the island through which millions of immigrants have waited for admittance to the United States.

The sketches, part of unemployed artists, showed a negro in a heavy football sweater picking cotton and his cart drawn by a Percheron stallion.

The commissioner said negroes picking cotton did not wear heavy sweaters and, he maintained, they never heard of a Percheron.

CROP GAINS ARE REPORTED

Losses on Prairies Are
Mostly in Southern Dis-
tricts, Say Reports

Winnipeg, July 28.—Crop conditions are very considerably improved throughout the prairie provinces. Heat and drought are taking toll in the less favorably situated districts far south, but generally speaking a fair to average crop may be expected. It is in the northern crop areas in the park land districts that will take the harvest "out of the red" for this year according to the weekly crop report of the agricultural department of the Canadian National Railways.

In Manitoba, the weather has been hot and rain is badly needed.

SASKATCHEWAN
The Regina district reported again showers which prevented further deterioration of crops for the time being. Grasshoppers and drought have caused considerable damage and only a fair yield can be expected from late sown wheat.

The Saskatoon district experienced somewhat cooler weather with dropping hail storms at scattered points. More rain is needed to assist grain in filling properly. Very little damage is reported from insect pests. All grains have been adversely affected by the extreme heat and dry winds and reduced yields may be anticipated from that cause.

The Calgary district reports the weather has been mostly fair and warm. More moisture is badly needed at some points. Slight damage has been done by grasshoppers in the eastern area.

Conditions in the Edmonton district have been generally good. Wheat is practically all headed out, looking strong and healthy, with some of the early sown beginning to show signs of ripening. No damage reported from any source.

Throughout the entire Peace River territory the weather has continued cool with heavy showers. Warmer weather would be beneficial. The crops are in good condition and no damage is reported from any source.

DOORS EXPORTED BY DOMINION

Canadian Press
Ottawa, July 28.—The successful development of the British market for Canadian-made doors, sash and blinds of wood was announced by the Department of Trade and Commerce to-day as one of the outstanding achievements of Canadian trade commissioners.

The statement continued: "Exports of these manufactured articles of wood amounted to \$492,493 in the last twelve months, as compared with \$16,305 in the preceding twelve months. Officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce have for years been attempting to successfully introduce Canadian-made doors in competition with those from Scandinavian and Baltic countries.

"Markets have been successfully developed in other countries as well. Belgium purchased Canadian doors and sash to the value of \$3,153 in the last six months, as compared with \$16,305 in the preceding twelve months. Officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce have for years been attempting to successfully introduce Canadian-made doors in competition with those from Scandinavian and Baltic countries.

Debt Burden Is Stated Too Heavy

Canadian Press
Edmonton, July 28.—Canada never will be able to pay its public and private debts—never will be able to meet its obligations—under any conditions and regardless of which party is in power, of what system of economy is used, J. S. Woodworth, M.P., leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, said here yesterday evening.

He spoke under the auspices of the Edmonton laborers.

LATE PLANTING OF ALPINES

By JOHN HUTCHINSON, F.R.H.S.
Although the spring and the fall are considered the best time for planting alpine plants in the rock garden, this work may be done with perfect success in the height of summer. The point to notice is to give the plant as little check as possible, otherwise stunted plants and small flowers will be the result.

For summer planting alpine plants are supplied in pots, generally three-inch or four-inch in diameter. They are to be planted in the rock garden by loosening the soil and watering the ground well, so well, in fact, that the soil is wetted down to the bottom of the pocket. This should be done the day before planting is to be undertaken. The plants in the pots should also be well watered, as a plant will turn out of a pot much better when the soil is moist. If this is done there will be practically no disturbance of the root system.

PROTECTING PLANTS
Knock the plants out of the pots gently, so as not to do any damage to the foliage, or flowers, in the operation. The crocks in the bottom of the pots may be removed and this will prevent the pocket soil from falling to the bottom of the pot. No other disturbance of the plant is necessary. Place the plant in the hole prepared for it and press the soil firm to the roots. Avoid pinching in the neck or collar of the plant, a fault often made by a beginner and one that often causes the death of the plant.

The soil should be firm under a loose surface, which will get quite firm enough when the plants are watered.

Watch the plants for the first two weeks and see that they do not get dry or are eaten by slugs and other pests that seem to have a great weakness for alpine plants. At the end of two weeks the roots should have a good hold on the ground and will grow on quite well with the same attention as is given to establish plants.

A few hints as to the subjects that will move readily under this treatment may be of use. Shrubs will plant well if the roots are undisturbed. In fact, the writer has transplanted dwarf evergreens in June with marked success. Often late in the season one will find a point in the rock garden that would be greatly improved by the planting of a dwarf pine or juniper.

For planting in spots that have been overlooked, the saxifrage family supplies many suitable and suitable subjects, particularly the silver or encrusted group. Saxifrage cotyledon, longifolia and lingulata, to name only three, are splendid for late planting out of pots. Saxifrage longifolia is the pride of the rock garden, more for its beautiful silver rosette than for its two-foot spike of flower.

Campanulas will make a brave show and planted out of pots will flower the same year. Campanula muralis and garganica are two of the best and easiest. Planted high up so that they can trail down the rock wall, these two plants will bring a joy at all seasons of the year, for when out of flower their foliage is very attractive and they are both evergreen.

Many of the smaller dianthus may be moved even when in full flower and will continue blooming as if no time had been taken place. Dianthus alpinus, neglectus and arvensis are all good subjects for late planting.

The late-flowering gentians, such as Sino crata and Parrot, may be planted out of pots with every hope of a splash of bloom in August and September.

Almost any plant that has been established in a pot may be planted, provided one uses a little care and plenty of water, and by planting in the summer one has the plants well established before the winter sets in and they are not so likely to be lost if in a hard season.

Plants put out in the late fall have not the same power of resistance, because their roots have not had time to become thoroughly established in the soil. There is much to be said in favor of summer planting in the rock garden.

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FINAL CLEARANCE SALE BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

RACING
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Greatest Test in Western Racing

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It's the Weather

In this extraordinary season the summer flowers are rapidly disappearing. The fall flowers already are coming on, weeks ahead of time. And after them, what will there be in your garden in October, November, December, January and February? If you choose wisely, you can have color from blossoms and berries all that time. The fall is the season for all such planting, but many experienced gardeners are visiting our nurseries now, choosing the plants they will want later on.

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ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

DONNA of the BIG TOP

by BEULAH POYNTER

CHAPTER XLIV

Donna awakened with a feeling of impending disaster. For a few minutes she lay on the couch, conscious only of a crushing sensation and a bewilderment that she should not be in her own bed. It was still dark and she was alone. The wind had ceased to moan through the trees and the snow to flutter against the windows. In the stillness she missed something—the subtle breathing of her husband.

That frightened her and she slid from the couch and went into the bedroom. Bill was gone but the bed had been slept in and Bill's work clothes were hanging on the back of the door. She looked at the clock and saw that it was almost nine. He must be outside, attending to the cattle.

While she was dressing there was a knock at the door. "It's Miss Perkins," she called. "Come in."

Donna opened the door. "My husband has gone out," she said. "What is it?"

"Your grandfather is breathing strangely. I can't rouse him. I think we had better send for the doctor."

"Telephone him," Donna said. "I'll dress as quickly as I can. Mr. Perkins must be out in the stable. I'll see if I can find him."

She left the door open and she heard the nurse going down the stairs, heard her voice as she called for Dr. Freeman. If Grandfather were ill, the nurse would be changed! If he left everything to Madeline! If he left everything to Madeline! It was Bill who would be called out here in the snow. Telephone him again, please, and find out. If he hasn't a sleigh I'll send Bill after him.

She bent over the old man long enough to whisper his name and to realize that it was useless to try to get him to speak. Then she wrapped a heavy shawl about herself and ran out of the house to the sleigh. She called Bill's name several times but received no answer. The path cut through the drifts and she was alone. She was alone in the kitchen. Madeline was getting breakfast. "Miss Perkins called I should make her some coffee," she said. "I'll do it."

"Yes, has my husband come in?"

"No, and there's no milk. He must be milking the cows."

"No, he isn't. Give me some coffee, Madeline. I'm going after Dr. Freeman. My husband must be somewhere on the farm but we can't wait for him."

She swallowed the coffee as hot as she could. Her thoughts were not to be found. Grandfather was unquestionably sinking. If he were here, she would feel like a murderer.

When she discovered that the bob-

bed was gone she was stunned. Bill must have gone to town before six o'clock. That could mean but one thing—he had learned of her meeting with Con David. Don't think of it! Donna had been in touch with him, and the word of a malicious gossip had been bitter fruit. That accounted for Bill's attitude the night before. That was why he had tricked her into a lie, and that he had been in her room! He would see Con and Con would tell him the truth. Now grandfather was dying and Bill was with her enemy!

Standing there in the snow, she wrung her hands and sobbed bitterly. But it was only a short time before she regained control of herself. Dr. Freeman must be telephoned again.

Donna wiped her wet cheeks with a fold of the shawl and ran back to the house. "Mr. Perkins has gone to town," she said breathlessly. "All we can do is wait for the doctor to come in his car. How is grandfather?"

Miss Perkins shook her head. "He's better," she said. "But he's not breathing. I can't rouse him. I think we had better send for the doctor."

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that she, an impostor, had ruined the life of Anna Siddal's only living relative had robbed him of his inheritance and stolen the love that should never have been hers.

When Miss Perkins again put her arm about the girl and led her from the room she made no protest. "Take this, dear," the nurse whispered and put a glass to her lips.

Donna lay down on the living-room sofa. The floor rocked with her. She closed her eyes. Through a haze she heard a mumble of voices. At first they seemed far away. Then she opened her eyes. Through a haze she saw three figures standing in the doorway. A woman and two men. The woman wore a white uniform and the men were in overcoats. One coat was the man's head, pushed far back from the thick dark hair.

Bill had a racoon coat and a cap like that. But Bill had gone away. No—Bill was standing there. They were telling him that grandfather was dead. One coat was the man's head, pushed far back from the thick dark hair.

"We tried to find you," Miss Perkins said, "but there was nothing that could have been done. You mustn't blame yourself. It's all over now. Donna raised herself on one elbow. "Bill!" she said.

He turned and looked at her. There was hatred in his eyes. He seemed to penetrate through her clothing and see her very vitals. She shrank back, covering her face with her hands. Donna raised herself on one elbow. "Leave me alone," he said crisply to the others.

Then he crossed to the sofa. "I know all about Con David," he said slowly. "Yes, he could not look at him. You know it's the end between us."

"Yes, I know it."

"After the funeral I'll be getting out."

(To be continued)

RETIREMENTS MAY BE ASKED

Senior Officials Hope to Protect Pensions Against Changes in Act

Retirements of several senior officials in provincial government and municipal agencies before the end of this year seem almost certain as a result of the proposals to drastically overhaul the Superannuation Act.

The suggested alterations to the act, which, however, have not yet been endorsed by the government, putting all employees on a similar basis as far as the government portion of their pensions is concerned, would hit hardest the men who have served in public offices for a long period before the act came into force and who are classed in the higher salary brackets. These officials, who would have to leave the service before the end of the year, are expected to be asked to retire before the changes in the act are ratified by the Legislature.

Within the Legislative Buildings there are several cases of this nature, notably among departmental heads, who have worked to the top over a long period of years and, although being quite capable of carrying on for several years more, have passed optional age limit for superannuation. In the City Hall there are a few similarly placed.

It has been fairly clearly intimated the pensions of those who have already retired could not be affected by a change in the act, so these officials are expected to protect their allowances by applying for retirement before they would otherwise have done so.

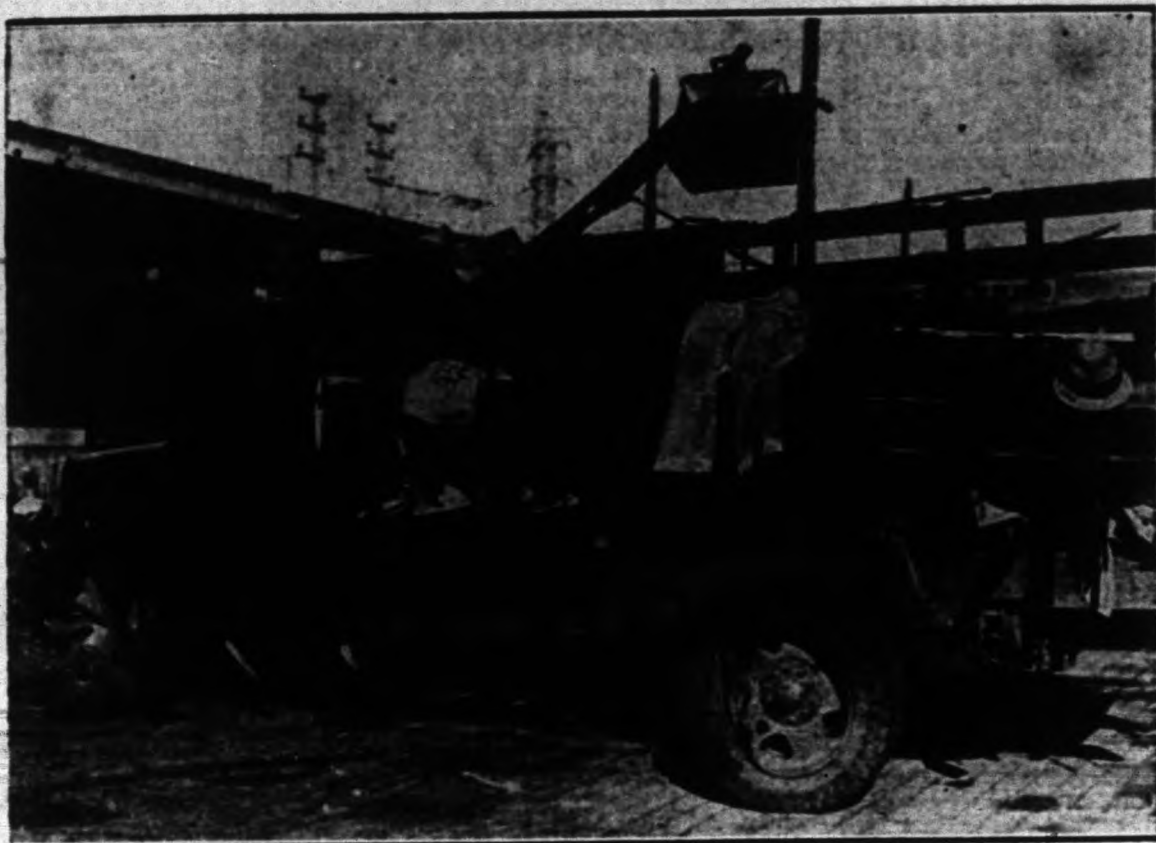
ON THE AIR

HEADLINERS ON RADIO TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW

- CHRY. VICTORIA**
- 7.30—The Birthday Party.
 - 8.00—Dancing Tunes.
 - 8.30—Musical program.
 - 9.00—The Great Detective—Rev. J. A. Marshall.
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 - 8.00—The Great Detective—Rev. J. A. Marshall.
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 - 9.00—The Great Detective—Rev. J. A. Marshall.
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 - 11.00—The Great Detective—Rev. J. A. Marshall.
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 - 12.00—The Great Detective—Rev. J. A. Marshall.
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 - 1.00—The Great Detective—Rev. J. A. Marshall.
 - 1.30—The Great Detective—Rev. J. A. Marshall.
 - 2.00—

PERSONS AND EVENTS IN THE NEWS

DEATH DROVE THIS TRUCK



Five men and one woman were killed while ten others were injured as a one-man street car crashed into this truck at the corner of Liege and St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

FRANCE ERECTS MEMORIAL TO SLAIN RIOTERS



In memory of the people killed during the rioting last February in Paris, this statue of St. Genevieve has been given to the city. It is at present on the steps of the Madeleine facing the Place de la Concorde.

FRANCE HONORS ATLANTIC FLIERS



Caudan and Bond, the two French aviators who flew the Atlantic a few weeks ago, are shown being honored on their arrival at Le Bourget Aerodrome on their return to France. Caudan was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and is here seen receiving his decoration.

BEFORE BOTTLE WAS THROWN AT KING AND QUEEN



Crowds cheering King George and Queen Mary as they drove into Euston station before their departure to Edinburgh, Scotland, where they established residence at Holyrood Palace. On their arrival in Edinburgh a man stepped from the cheering crowds to hurl a bottle at their automobile. It missed its mark, however, and the man was instantly seized.

BRITAIN'S PREMIER SPENDS VACATION IN MARITIMES



Away from 10 Downing Street, London, on a holiday provided by his physician, here is shown Premier Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter, Isabel, in the Maritimes. The British Premier has a small cottage at Digby, N.S., and in that vicinity he expects to spend several quiet weeks recuperating from the strenuous times he has gone through at Westminster.

POLICE SEARCH ONTARIO FOR SLAYER



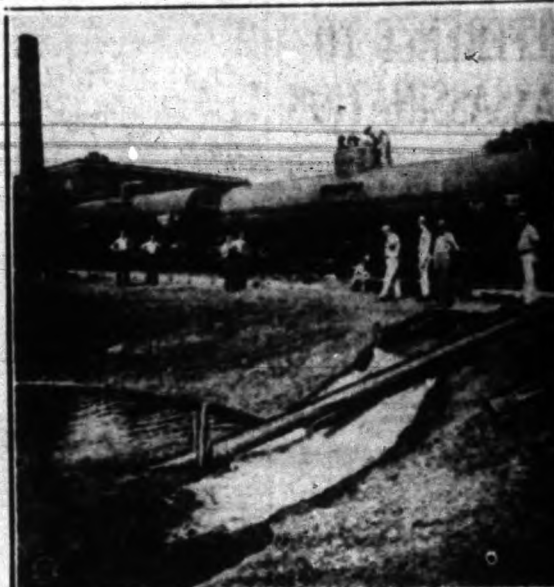
The finding of a man's body in the rumble seat of the car shown above near Acton, Ont., started provincial police on an intensive manhunt. The unidentified victim is thought to have been either a Hamilton or Windsor man. Inset is shown Jack Frank, farmer, who found the body.

PREMIER HARVESTS IN ITALY



Reaping a harvest of wheat and political goodwill, Premier Benito Mussolini turned furman for three hours—at 15 cents an hour—in the reclaimed marshlands of Littoria, Italy. Here he is shown feeding a threshing machine as he toiled among the peasants.

WATER SHIPPED 100 MILES IN IOWA



Water shipped in railway tank cars supplies Creston, Ia., city of 8,500, since the two lakes which have provided water for years went dry in the record drought. This picture shows the first cars being drained into a newly-built sump. The pipe, attached to a gasoline pump, transfers the water to settling basins. Using forty-two tank cars, 60,000 gallons of water is transported daily from Council Bluffs, Ia., 100 miles away.

DROPS FIVE MILES



How would anyone like to drop like a bullet through space for about five miles? That is what Nikolai Evdokimov (above), Soviet flier, did near Leningrad when he bailed out at an altitude of 26,775 feet and hurtled to within 650 feet of the earth before putting the tip end of his parachute. It is believed to be a new world record for delayed parachute jumping.

THE WORLD BECOMES MORE AND MORE AIR-MINDED



This picture, taken recently at Hendon Aerodrome, England, testifies to the fact that the world is becoming more air-minded every day. Visitors from all parts of the world flocked to England to attend the flying display and exhibition by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors. In the photograph, Chinese, Japanese and Russian experts become intensely interested in a machine gun nest which is projecting from beneath one of the Mother Country's latest types of bombing planes.

ANOTHER BRITISH ISLE



"All England is divided into two parts." That is for future history. For the government has approved a proposal to cut the country in half by a waterway from Bristol Channel to The Wash, as indicated on the above map. The scheme, which will cost about \$1,000,000, proposes to make the River Sever navigable from The Wash to Northampton, where it joins the Grand Junction Canal. Since the canal links the river with the Great Ouse, the river will be navigable to Bristol Channel. It will be possible to sail across England.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR COMPLETES DIFFICULT BUFFALO CENSUS



In 1907 the Government of Canada took steps to safeguard the existence of the buffalo, then rapidly nearing extinction, by acquiring two herds and placing them under government protection. Since that time these animals have flourished until the government finds by taking the census, that there are now more than 12,000 buffalo in Canada. Taking a buffalo census was the difficult task assigned to a special investigator, Henry Soper of the Department of the Interior, and it took him two years to complete the job. First, a reconnaissance was made from an airplane, and then more than 4,000 miles were covered within the West Buffalo Park, traveling by canoe, dog sled and on foot. The difficulty of counting these animals can be appreciated when one learns that they were scattered over 17,500 square miles of rough wooded country, where they could roam about daily and with the changing seasons. The pictures above show Mr. Soper and a herd of buffalo in Wood Buffalo Park.

WHY THE SUPERANNUATION FUND HAS BIG DEFICIT

Numerous Retirements in Last Few Years Have Exhausted Reserve Fund to Cover Prior Service Pensions for Public Servants; Seventeen Per Cent of Entire Municipal List Retired Although System Effective Only Six Years

Approximately 6,000 employees of the provincial government, municipal governments and school boards in British Columbia will be affected by revision of the superannuation act now under consideration by the government. Providing plans submitted by S. H. Pipe, Toronto actuary, are accepted, many of those who are in the lower salary brackets will have their pension prospects increased, while others now drawing large salaries and due for superannuation in a few years will be materially cut down, according to an official explanation of the plan.

The present superannuation plan, Mr. Pipe's findings have disclosed, cannot possibly continue without an enormous drain on the public treasury. It is an actuarially unsound system. In fact, he described it on one occasion as "appalling."

HUGE SHORTAGE EXPLAINED
As the balance stood at the end of March, 1933, a special reserve account in the superannuation fund would have required an additional \$9,044,000 to bring it up to the total necessary to pay the pensions for which public servants have contracted. During the last year further obligations have been entered into, so this figure is now nearer \$9,500,000.

The main reason for this, Mr. Pipe points out in his brief, presented to the government, is that the reserve fund set up to cover employees who had served a long period before they began contributions under the act was entirely inadequate in view of the volume of retirements in recent years.

Most of these retirements are among municipalities. Since 1928, there have been under the act for only six years.

This is notably illustrated in the last report of Norman Baker, superannuation commissioner, which shows the following situation:

With 2,600 provincial government employees on the contributing list, there are 600 drawing pensions. Most of these employees had been paying into the fund for twelve years.

With 2,577 municipal and school board employees contributing, there are 600 drawing pensions. Most of these employees had been paying into the fund for twelve years.

The comparison is obvious. Less than 10 per cent of the provincial government list are pensioners, but 17 per cent of the municipal and school board employees have been superannuated.

FOUR PER CENT RETIRED IN ONE YEAR

In the year 1931-32, 150 persons, or 4 per cent of the entire municipal and school board staffs were superannuated. The following year another 4 per cent were pensioners. In 1933-34, 200 persons had paid into the fund only a few years, yet received, under the act, substantial amounts covering their lengthy periods of service before entering the scheme.

In sharp contrast, the number of provincial servants who retired in the same year was forty-seven. In 1931-32 and twenty-four in 1932-33, barely 1 per cent.

The point made by the actuary in his investigation is that due to these numerous retirements, the special reserve fund set up by the employers (14,400 municipal councils) to take care of the allowances for prior service is quite inadequate. Furthermore, there are other retirements coming along each year and as the employees put away only 1 per cent of the full salary list every year on this account, it will never catch up to the pensions that must be paid out.

MUNICIPAL PENSION BILL
\$54,281 IN YEAR
This is further illustrated when it is pointed out that in the year 1932-33 superannuated municipal employees drew a total of \$54,281.73 in pensions. None had been paying contributions for more than six years, so that most of these pensions covered service before they entered the act. In the same year only \$51,079 was paid into the reserve fund to take care of the prior service, and this small figure quite obviously did not cover what was paid out. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pipe's figures showed that the government had to make good a difference of \$20,000 in this fund.

It is also quite clear the reserve fund would go behind further and further each year under this system. That is why, Mr. Pipe points out, it needs \$9,044,000 to put this fund in order for all time.

The conditions with respect to the provincial servants is somewhat the same, but the deficit is not so great, because the fund has had a longer period to build up, and the drain upon it is not so heavy, there having been fewer government retirements.

THE PRESENT PENSION SYSTEM
Roughly the method of computing pensions under the present act is as follows: For each year of service prior to entering the scheme an employee is allotted arbitrarily a pension amounting to one-fifth of his average salary. Thus if he has had twenty years prior service at an average of \$1,500 a year, he is entitled immediately to twenty-fifths of this amount, or \$600 a year. He then starts paying, according to his choice, from 4 to 8 per cent of his salary into the fund. The government guarantees 5 per cent interest on these sums and they are worked out as a pension at the age of retirement. Adding the allowance amount for prior service, the full pension is then calculated.

NEW PLAN IS CONTROVERSIAL
In suggesting a different basis for the pension, Mr. Pipe has outlined a plan as follows:
"An employer pays for service according to its value to him. The employee receives more pay than the employer pays for the service. The difference between his service and the value of it, when they are retired this difference is paid. They have both been paid according to their value and ability. The only possible obligations of the employer to them are social and moral ones. These obligations are publicly recognized, but

they should not be influenced in any way by the employee's position before retirement. The only ground for an employer giving one or more pension than another should be length of service.
"The employer's contribution towards an employee's total pension should take the form of a pension starting at a definite pension age or at a prior disability, and for an amount dependent on the employee's length of service. It is true that the employer will pay for this pension by an annual contribution to the fund, but the pension will determine the amount of the contribution, and not the reverse, as under present conditions.
"We have, therefore, to decide the minimum period of service entitling an employee to a retirement pension from his employer, and the minimum annual pension corresponding to that minimum service.

WOULD LIMIT EMPLOYEE'S LIABILITY
"Public opinion has already approved the payment of old age pensions to indigent citizens. The amount paid them as a measure of maintenance is the measure of the pension an employer should pay to a minimum to an employee when he is retired at age of sixty-five, or, in some cases, sixty, after a minimum period of service. This suggests a pension of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) per annum, as the minimum contribution of an employer towards the total pension received by the employee.

"We have now to consider what is a fair minimum period of service. In doing so, we have to consider the financial burden imposed upon the employer, who, in this case, are the taxpayers.
"A minimum period of twenty years seems practical and fair.
"By this process we arrive at the result of a minimum retirement pension of \$400 per annum after twenty years of service as the employer's contribution to the total pension.

An increase of \$10 per annum in the pension for each additional year of service will result in an employee's pension of \$600 per annum for forty years of service. This might be made the maximum limit of the employer's contribution.

EMPLOYEE CAN ADD WHAT HE WANTS
"The employee's share of the pension will be based both on salary and length of service. Since each employee pays his equitable share of the cost of such a pension by means of a contribution consisting of a percentage of salary, there is no reason why this basis should not be adopted. The salary on which the pension is based is the average salary of the years consecutive years of highest salary. The practical question of cost

will limit this pension to 1 per cent of salary for each year of service. This pension is, of course, added to the employer's pension.
"The following are a few examples of the amounts of pensions under this plan:
Salary Years of Service Pension
\$1,200 20 Years \$ 600
1,800 30 Years 900
2,400 40 Years 1,200
3,000 50 Years 1,500

"The new plan should exclude from its operation all employees now in service who, owing to advanced age at time of admission to service, will be unable to complete twenty years of service who, owing to advanced age at age stipulated in the act. The contributions made by employees on their behalf, together with any further contributions made by them, will remain in the fund accumulating at 5 per cent interest for their use on retirement.
"The sums which have been paid into the contributory fund by employees, with interest, which sums were paid in to provide pensions of unknown amounts to employees, will be applied first in repayment of government-advancing to about \$500,000—and then in meeting the liabilities arising under their pensions of known amount and ranging from \$400 to \$600 per annum to each employee.
"These liabilities will have to be determined, and each employer's credit in the contributory fund applied against these liabilities, and the balance of liabilities provided for by an annual contribution from the employer to the fund.
"The contributions required of employers, for new employees, will be

level annual contributions depending on their amount, on the age at entry into service.
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They will commence to pay for a pension of 1 per cent of salary for each year of service between pension age and the date the new plan becomes effective, or they will have the option of continuing their present contribution. They will have to their credit their past contributions and interest. This credit will continue to accumulate as interest. They will be entitled to the employer's pension of \$400 to \$600 per annum, depending on length of service."

LANGFORD
A meeting of the Langford British-Israel study group was held in the Legion Hall on Thursday evening. W. H. Macpherson, president of the Federation of Canada, was chairman. E. W. Abraham, newly-elected president of the Victoria and District Board of British Israelites, was introduced and reported on the recent convention at Vancouver. Other speakers were Mrs. Sarah Abraham, R. H. Bage and Mrs. A. L. Hughes and daughter, Valentine, have taken up residence in their new home at Langford. Morning service will be held at 11 o'clock in St. Matthew's Church on Sunday.

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Hudson's Bay Company

Charge Purchases Made Monday Go On August Accounts—Payable Sept. 10

Commencing Monday—"The Bay's" August Sale of Furs

Why should you buy your Fur Coat now? Several reasons: First, because fur prices are still rising and values will never be more attractive. Second, because coats made during the quieter months cost less to make. Third, because, to avoid a rush on our workrooms later in the season we are now offering special inducements in the way of lower prices. Fourth, because coats purchased now will be stored in our cold-air storage vaults free of charge until you take delivery. Fifth, because you may purchase your coat on our popular Deferred Payment Plan. The following are a few of the Fur Coats from which you can make an immediate choice:

- American Broadtail** Blue fox shade, with black collar. Size 14... **69.50**
- Caracul Paw Coat** Rich black shade, self-trimmed. Size 38... **69.50**
- Rose Marie Muskrat** Flare model (cut, size 16). Reduced from \$125.00... **69.50**
- Caracul Paw** Lustrous platinum shade, self trim. Size 28... **69.50**
- Grey Kid Skin** Smart youthful model. Size 36... **69.50**
- Hudson Seal Coat** Cream or trimming, extra-heavy quality. Size 38... **179.50**
- Hudson Seal Coat** Keltish trim, formerly priced, \$225. Size 38... **179.50**
- Hudson Seal Coat** With two-shin silver fox collar. Size 38... **\$225**
- Siberian Squirrel** Thickly furred, perfectly matched. Size 38... **\$300**
- Black Broadtail** With silver fox collar. Size 38... **\$325**

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING TELEPHONES—E4175, E4176

Victoria Daily Times

CIRCULATION 10,000

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

150 per week on insertion.

Minimum charge 50c.

50c per week on insertion.

Minimum charge 50c.

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FUNDRAISING DIRECTORS

Established 1892

THOMSON FUNDRAISING

Phone 5212 1025 Quadra St.

Large Chapel, Private Family Rooms

Lady Assistant

22 Years Under Present Management

We Welcome Inquiries Regarding Our Service and Our Reasonable Charges

LADY ASSISTANT

Our Charges Are Reasonable

Discharged Service Lady Assistant

1612 Quadra Street

Victoria B.C.

BANDS MORTUARY LTD.

Complete Funeral to Our New Mortuary at Modern Prices

Experienced Lady Assistant

Phone 5212 1025 Quadra Street

Victoria B.C.

McCall Bros.

"The Floral Funeral Home"

Office and Chapel corner Johnson and Vancouver Streets

Phone 5212

HAYWARD'S FUNERAL CO. LTD.

Established 1897

124 Broughton Street

Calls Attended to at All Hours

Moderate Charges

Lady Assistant

Phone 5212 1025 Quadra Street

MONUMENTAL WORKS

STEWART MONUMENTAL WORKS LTD.

Take No. 8 street corner works 1401

May St. Phone 5212

Coming Events

A GRAND NAVAL CARNIVAL, H.M.S.

Dance orchestra, Wednesday, Aug. 1

Shrine, Novelties, added attractions

9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission 50c

A BETTER CARNIVAL DANCE, THE BEL-

mont, Wednesday, 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

Admission 50c

A RIO CANADIAN OLD-TIME DANCE

Lake Hill Country Centre, Saturday, July 28, 8 to 12:30 p.m.

Admission 50c

A DELICIOUS EVENING OF DANCING

Lake Hill Country Centre, Saturday, July 28, 8 to 12:30 p.m.

Admission 50c

AFTER ALL... MOST PEOPLE PREFER

to dance where the music is best.

The Crystal Garden makes you want to

step on down to the Crystal Garden

and Saturday, 8 to 12:30 p.m.

Admission 50c

A TASTEFUL LAKELAND, SATUR-

day, July 28, 8 to 12:30 p.m.

Admission 50c

A JOINT MEETING OF ALL

Victoria C.C.P. war clubs will be

held at 734 Fort St. on Monday, July 30,

at 8 p.m. All members please attend.

Admission 50c

DANCE - SATURDAY, SHRINE AUDI-

torium, 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

Admission 50c

GARDEN PETE, RAILWAY PARK, WED-

nesday, August 1, 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

Admission 50c

PARTNER 500 TO-NIGHT, 8:30, 12:30

Government St. Price: Two 50c, two

10c, 10c, 10c, 10c, 10c, 10c, 10c, 10c

Admission 50c

IMPROVED 500, PRIDE OF THE

Island, 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

Admission 50c

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN OR-

chestra, regular meeting, August 2, 8

p.m. Social 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Admission 50c

WHITE NAUTICALS TROUPE, IN

a variety of acts, will appear at the

supper of the Western Alliance, C.C.P.

at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, August 1,

at 7:30 p.m. Admission 50c

BUSINESS CARDS

PAINTING AND DECORATING

KALOMIRIS PAINTING PAPER-

business and real estate of reason-

able prices. Phone 5212

SHINGLING REPAIRS

BROCK ROBERTSON REPAIRING:

13 bays roof required guaranteed \$400

TURNING BATHS

CRYSTAL GARDEN - TURKISH, RUSS-

ian steam and hot water baths

Swedish massage, etc. E. Van Becker

(London diploma). For appointment phone

5212

WOOD AND COAL

ABSOLUTELY DRY CORDWOOD - NO 1

for 4 ft. cord, \$1.50 cord, 1 ft. of

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MISCELLANEOUS

THOMAS COURT (GAS), BY THE

Court, Tuesday, Wednesday and

Thursday, 1221 Richardson, Phone 5212

1911-13

Personal

A DAY OF REST - SUNDAY - TODAY

your wife and child with a luncheon or

dinner at the Mayfair Cafe, 1111 Broad

St., at Port

NEW SERVICE - BEST STAINS ETC.

removed from bath, sink and tile

without injuring the enamel. Phone 5212

Phone 5212

ABILITY OF WOMAN OVER THAT OF

a man in the kitchen is a fact which

appreciates its value, but for the

woman to be a man's help-mate, she

must have a man's mind, a man's

energy, a man's courage, a man's

Dranga And Seward Gain Tennis Final

PARISIENNE SETS MARK

Establishes Second Track Record in Week to Win Handicap at Hastings Park

Vancouver, July 28.—Parisienne, T. C. Foster's first year mare, established her second track record in her second start of the current Hastings Park meet, yesterday, when she won the West Vancouver Handicap in 1:37 for the seven furlongs. The daughter of Dr. Joe and Madame Hurry set a new mark of fifty-nine seconds flat for the five furlongs, on Tuesday.

Judge Austin gained steadily on the outside to run into the place position, two lengths behind Parisienne, but never threatened the winner. Pucko gained the show, five lengths back. Parisienne was the favorite in the betting, and paid \$5.50 for \$1 straight tickets.

ANOTHER RECORD
Another record fell in the sixth race when Triassic scored an upset victory to pay \$20.00 on the nose. The five-year-old mare led Pechina to the wire by a length, running the mile and one-sixteenth in 1:52.3, one-fifth of a second under Sweep Past's previous mark. Pechina paid \$10.50 to place.

The daily double, from Biddy's Try to Honeybuckle, paid \$40.00 but one better in the crowd narrowly missed a "killing." Only one ticket was sold from Biddy's Try to Honeybuckle, and was paid by a bookie. The chestnut mare had come home the dust would have been worth \$5,000.

Results follow:
First race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Second race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Third race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Fourth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Fifth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Sixth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Seventh race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Eighth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Ninth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Tenth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Eleventh race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Twelfth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Thirteenth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Fourteenth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Fifteenth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Sixteenth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Seventeenth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Eighteenth race—Claiming, purse \$200; for three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. (Time, 1:37.4.) Also ran: Mary Jane, Biddy's Try, Honeybuckle, Girl, Grace Ann.

Defeat "Ossie" Ryall and Wayne Sabin, Respectively, in Western Canada Championships at Vancouver; B.C. Has Chance For Only One of Six Titles

Canadian Press
Vancouver, July 28.—Voss O'Brien and Wayne Sabin, Vancouver, take the courts today, British Columbia's lone hope of retaining any of the six titles at stake in the Western Canada grand courts championships which wind up here.

The Vancouver pair defeated Mrs. Haggart and Susan Milne, Vancouver, yesterday, 6-1, 6-4, to enter the final bracket with Mrs. Goldie Green, San Francisco, and Jean Milne, Vancouver, who beat Mrs. Ross and Muriel Moore, Vancouver, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Lanky "Ossie" Ryall, last Canadian home in the men's singles, dropped out before the sensational stroking of Mel Dranga, top seeded star from Seattle, who downed the Vancouverite, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, in one half of yesterday's semi-final.

Serious young Bill Seward, Los Angeles, gave the experts something to think about when he defeated the favored Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., 6-4, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3, in the other semi-final.

Respect for perfect placements and general all-round court generalship carried him past the crack Portland junior into the final with Dranga.

Dranga and Sabin paired up to down the Los Angeles team of S. Seward and W. Sabin, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, in a semi final yesterday with a 7-5, 6-4, 6-1 victory over Jack Creamer, Pasadena.

Sturdy, blonde-thatched Elizabeth Dean, hostess, defeated Elizabeth Haughey, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-4, to enter the final of the women's singles with Mrs. Green, who defeated Kay Northcott, Berkeley, 6-1, 6-3.

In the mixed doubles Miss J. Milne and Seward were to meet Mrs. Haggart and W. Sabin, San Francisco, in the final to-day.

The Kelowna Aquatic Association's annual regatta will, according to word received from R. S. Shepherd, association secretary-manager, be held at Kelowna on August 3 and 4.

It is anticipated this Kelowna event will have a record crowd attending this year. The rowing regatta will see a larger gathering of rowers participating than for some years, with crews lined up from Kelowna, Vancouver, Victoria, and the Victoria J.B.A.A. Some good races should result.

The Victoria crews who carried the J.B.A.A. flag first over the finishing line last year in the two major events were: Senior doubles, A. Mann, stroke, J. Mann, bow, and in the junior four, C. Usher, stroke, J. Mann, 3, A. Mann, 2, with Bob Whittan, bow. Local crews available are all in the pink of condition and more than anxious to match arms again with the V.B.C. boys. Coach Dan Mowat should have no difficulty in sending powerful combinations to the interior.

Word has been received at the association headquarters at Kelowna from Bill Lewis, who recently left the city to join the provincial police and is now stationed at Crestview Park. Bill for several seasons was one of Usher's crew filling No. 2 seat and a very popular member of the J.B.A.A.

The trip to Shawanigan Lake last Saturday was voted an enjoyable event by the many J.B.A.A. rowers who took part in that annual regatta, but the two J.B.A.A. senior fours has not been lessened by the splendid result of their race. While the finishing judge gave the decision in favor of A. Mann's crew over that of W. Dillabough by a few feet, we are inclined to believe that if the same of the crews had been taken into consideration, the No. 2 crew were a little ahead. There is nothing to choose between these crews, which are to be given the opportunity at the N.P.A.A.O. regatta.

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PRIVATE FIGHT IN TRAINING QUARTERS WOULD HELP JIMMY McLARNIN



McLarnin Should Imitate Corbett
Former Welterweight Champion Needs Training in Fighting Ring to Prepare Him For Return Bout With Barney Ross, Bob Edgren States

By ROBERT EDGREN
Jimmy McLarnin is to fight Barney Ross for the welterweight championship of New York September 6, and unless McLarnin does some real fighting in the meantime the result is very likely to be the same as in that fight last May. McLarnin had that fight because he had less than a year of fighting in fifteen months before meeting Ross. Very few fighters have come back as good as ever after a fifteen months layoff. Jimmy looked all right in training for Ross, but he was a bit rusty in the fight.

Ross, who had been fighting often at home in the ring, and McLarnin, who had been fighting often in the ring, never let McLarnin use his deadly right for the jaw. He fought in a perfect defensive position, with his chin always tucked away from the blows. McLarnin was attacking McLarnin tried every trick he knew to make Ross leave an opening for the right, and failed. McLarnin was banging away at Barney's back he was trying to force Ross to turn to the left far enough to let that right slip get away. Ross never turned, never forgot, never made a mistake. The only time Barney didn't have his chin tucked away from danger was during his sudden counter attack, and then he landed half a dozen punches and got away before Jimmy could get into position to meet his right. It happened that way in many rallies near the end of the fight. Ross won with his system of defense and again, using just as McLarnin was letting up after an offensive. McLarnin had to let up because he felt the pace more than Ross did.

McLARNIN TIRED
Ross went the fifteen very fast rounds without tiring or slowing up in the least, while McLarnin showed signs of growing weary in the last three or four rounds. He outgassed Ross in the fourteenth, but it was a desperate effort and when he failed to get his big punch over in that last flurry he was practically through. The fight was still hot far from even, but Ross, perfectly fresh and going at top speed, took the last round by such a margin that there was no doubt of his victory. McLarnin was even before Joe Humphreys stepped under the Mike and shouted "A new champion of the world."

If McLarnin had been doing more fighting and hadn't tired, it might have been different. He out-jabbed Ross in the early rounds. But Ross could crack on at the finish and McLarnin couldn't. It was the old story. The man who does his training in the fighting ring rarely always beats the champion who has been taking life easy and who depends on a little road work and some gymnasium boxing to get back his fighting form.

It might have been the smart thing for Pop Foster to send Jimmy through a couple of ten-round fights between May and September, to have him ready for Ross if the chance came. But it wasn't done, and now it is too late. Of course he can't take on other fighters after signing to fight Ross. McLarnin might get the same result by trying himself out in a couple of private fights during his training. It wouldn't do him any good to beat up mere sparring partners, and he'd have to pay well to get first-class writers to meet him in real fights, but it could be done.

If McLarnin thinks this a queer idea, I can point out that it has been done, and by one of the cleverest champions in history. It was done by Mike Tyson, who beat James Frazier by beating Tom Sharkey. The latter was too tough. He had Corbett nearly out in the ninth, and Corbett's second, Connie McVey, jumped into the ring to save him—causing Corbett to lose on a foul. This was November 22, 1909.

On June 9, 1909, Jim Jeffries knocked out Pitman for the championship. Frazier had Corbett and wouldn't give him a chance, but Jeffries would, and Corbett knew it. He began training secretly, and he trained eleven months. Slowly, driven by his indomitable pride, Corbett got back his strength and condition and speed and skill.

On November 11, 1909, Jeffries beat Sharkey in twenty-five rounds at Coney Island in a desperate fight that left the latter wrecked and out of future championship competition. Jeffries agreed to fight Corbett next. Later the match was signed. Training quietly month after month, Corbett became nearly ready to make his desperate bid for the championship on May 11, 1909. He had every-thing he ever had—except the one necessity of some fighting experience. He had to have that to know how to pace himself. So it was arranged for Corbett to fight big Gus Ruhlin, the Akron Giant, twenty rounds behind locked doors at his training camp a couple of weeks or so before fighting Jeffries.

Only a few selected men saw that fight. When the doors were unlocked and they came out, they were strangely quiet, but silent. Some of them rushed back from Ashbury to New York to get money down on Corbett at the wide odds offered. In behind the scenes, a couple of weeks before Corbett had picked the Akron Giant to bite—and Ruhlin was one of the most dangerous heavyweights in the world. For twenty rounds Corbett had worked at bewildering speed, had jabbed and hooked and slashed Ruhlin almost at will, had felled his heavy slugging with scientific ease, had shown himself again the Corbett without being hit a single blow.

OUTPOINTED JEFF
Corbett, with that twenty-round fight under his belt, came very near doing the same to Jeffries. Twenty-three rounds he danced and jabbed and went into sudden flurries of close fighting and again, untouchable. The crowd around the ring was shrieking for Corbett. Charlie White, referee, looked over the ropes at John Condon, a heavy Corbett backer, and Billy Brady, Jeff's manager, saw the look on White's face. It was the end of the twenty-second round. Brady climbed into Jeff's corner, threw Tommy Ryan, Jeff's chief second, out, and started at Jeff: "You big sap, you've lost this fight unless you knock that guy out. White's going to give the decision against you."

Why, said Jeffries, "Tommy Ryan says I'm outpointing him." "Outpointing my eye!" shrieked Brady. "He's making you look like a sucker. If you don't knock him out your people will be laughing at you. All right," said Jeffries, "I'll knock him out."

END OF A GREAT COMEBACK
The twenty-third started with Jeff galloping across the ring and a startled Corbett trying to jab and dance away. There was no dancing away from this aroused Jeffries. Crack—Corbett was banged back against the ropes—crack—Jeff's fist caught him on the chin and dropped him flat on his back, his head under the ropes. Condon jumped up and grabbed Corbett's water bucket to throw water over the man he was betting on, and Jeff calmly swung his leg through the ropes and kicked the bucket out of Condon's hands. Corbett didn't even wriggle, and White counted him out.

But Corbett's attempt to come back still ranks as the greatest of its kind. It made Corbett more famous than all his other fights put together. And the only reason it failed was that he was fighting the greatest heavyweight that ever lived.

Jack Dempsey, Jeff's only rival for the title "Greatest Heavyweight," always tried himself out in a real fight in training quarters. He hired the toughest sparring partners he could get and fought them out. And if they could, he'd take on any fighter who thought he could make a reputation to Dempsey's expense.

If McLarnin can come back as well prepared as Corbett was, he may get that title back. Ross is very good, but clever as he is he can hardly be matched with such a well-trained, well-weighted slugging as Corbett. Tommy Ryan, mysterious Billy Smith, Joe Walcott or half a dozen others that could be named.

Copyright, 1934, by Robert Edgren

BEHIND LOCKED DOORS
Jim Corbett lost his heavyweight crown to Bob Fitzsimmons March 17, 1907. For a year and a half he tried to get a return match with Fitzsimmons. They gave him \$75,000 to go to New York and fight him, but he was too tough. The latter was too tough. He had Corbett nearly out in the ninth, and Corbett's second, Connie McVey, jumped into the ring to save him—causing Corbett to lose on a foul. This was November 22, 1909.

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BOXING CARD IS ARRANGED

Canadian Scottish and Navy Will Stage Show at Armory Next Friday

Arrangements are rapidly drawing to a close for the coming service boxing tournament, to be presented by the Canadian Scottish Regiment and the Royal Canadian Navy at the Bay Street Armory on Friday, August 3. A fine programme of boxing has been arranged, with twelve bouts to be decided.

The pick of the fighters from the Scottish, the Naval Barracks and the Fifth (B.C.) Coast Brigade will be suggested by boxers from H.M.S. Norfolk. Two battalions are entered from the Second Battalion, Canadian Scottish Regiment in Chemsmin. It is expected that there will be a total of twenty-five entries.

The honorary colonel of the Scottish, S. L. Howe, and the acting premier, the Hon. Wells-Cray, will be present. Mayor David Leeming and members of the City Council are among the honorary guests invited.

An invitation will also be extended to Jimmy McLarnin, famous Vancouver boxer. The tournament will be under the rules of the Imperial Service Boxing Association, which in some respects differ slightly from those usually used here. The referee and all officials will be outside the ring while the fight is in progress. The count is taken by the timekeeper.

The event will be conducted throughout in a manner conducive to clean sportsmanship, silver cups being the trophy for each class. A special cup will be presented to the best loser.

Tillicums Play At Sidney To-morrow

An exhibition baseball game will be played at Sidney to-morrow afternoon between the home and the Tillicums of the Victoria Senior League. The game is being staged to raise funds for the Sidney Athletic Club.

Lefty Morgan will handle the pitching duties for Sidney with W. Jackson, clubbing, Lloyd Jones or Lefty Alexander will occupy the mound for the Tillicums.

BERKELEY BELL TENNIS CHAMP

Somerville, N.J., July 28.—Thanks to his terrific service, Berkeley Bell, New York, is ten-bright singles champion for 1934. In a drawn-out five-set final yesterday, he defeated Bryan Grant, Atlanta, Ga. United States clay court titleholder, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Service aside, Bell's game was far below his play in beating Wilmer Allison Thursday in the semi-finals. Early in the afternoon the final in the women's doubles saw Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Cal., and Elizabeth Ryan, London, England, triumph over Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine Cruikshank, Santa Ana, Cal., in straight sets, 7-5, 6-3.

Miss Jacobs meets Caroline Babcock, Los Angeles, in the women's singles final to-day. The men's doubles finals brought together Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N.J.

HOME RUN STANDING
(Giant), J. Moore (Phillies), once each.

Moore, Giants: G. AB 100 R 100
Gehrig, Tigers: G 300 R 120
Yankee, Indians: G 210 R 80
Clemens, Yankees: G 180 R 70
Terry, Giants: G 160 R 60
Moore, Giants: G 150 R 50
Leslie, Dodgers: G 140 R 40

PRIZE CAR ON DISPLAY

Handsome Studebaker Will Go to Winner of Port Angeles Salmon Derby

To be awarded to the winner of the salmon derby being sponsored by the Port Angeles Salmon Club on September 2 and 3, a beautiful Studebaker automobile was on display in Victoria today. The car was brought over from Port Angeles by Dr. Cecil Hay, president of the Port Angeles Club and Harry Holbrook, secretary of the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

The salmon derby, which will attract competitors from all parts of the Pacific northwest, is creating considerable interest. The Port Angeles Club members are making every effort to make the affair one of the outstanding fishing competitions on the continent. A large number of Victoria anglers will take part.

Second prize in the competition will be a boat, equipped with an outboard motor.

To-morrow the Port Angeles officials will take the car to Brewster, where a prize in the competition will be a boat, equipped with an outboard motor.

The benefit of the sportsman taking part in the competition of the Victoria-Salmon Inlet Anglers' Association. A local fishermen wishing further information on the event are asked to get in touch with Dr. Hugh Clark, Central Building, or San Shemitt, 611 View Street.

THE BIG SIX

The Big Six picked up two new members yesterday, bringing the total to eight, as the American League representatives were 160, while the National League failed to do any real hitting.

Ethan Allen, of the Phillies, was one who failed to connect and as a result he dropped into a three-way tie for the million berth with Joe Moore, of the Giants, and Sam Leslie, of the Phillies. Allen's average dropped three points. Moore, hitting one out of four, lost one, while Leslie did not play. Paul Wagner suffered a four-point loss through his failure to hit, and held the league lead by a point over Bill Terry, and connected once in four tries.

The standing yesterday was:
Moore, Giants: G AB R H R
Gehrig, Tigers: G 300 R 120
Yankee, Indians: G 210 R 80
Clemens, Yankees: G 180 R 70
Terry, Giants: G 160 R 60
Moore, Giants: G 150 R 50
Leslie, Dodgers: G 140 R 40

EXCURSIONS

SUNDAY, JULY 29
MYSTERY TRIP?
UNDER SEALED ORDERS TO AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION
Leave Depot, 10 a.m.
Return 7 p.m.
\$1.25
RETURN FARES—Children, 75c

Bathing, Hiking, Glorious Scenery, Good Hotel

DAILY EXCURSION TO Butchart's Gardens
Lv. Depot, 1:30 p.m.—Lv. Gardens, 4:45 p.m.—Daily.
Lv. Depot, 2:00 p.m.—Lv. Gardens, 4:30 p.m.—Sunday Only.
EFFECTIVE FRIDAY, JULY 27
SAFE—COMFORTABLE—DEPENDABLE TRANSPORTATION!
SUNDAY, JULY 29

Shawnigan Lake
Via the CUT-OFF ROAD
Lv. Depot, 10 a.m. RETURN 75c
Lv. Shawnigan, 6 p.m. FARE 75c
Children, 50c
FISHING IS GOOD AT SHAWNIGAN

Qualicum Beach
FIVE HOURS AT THE BEACH
Lv. Depot, 9:15 a.m. RETURN 50c
Lv. Qualicum, 6 p.m. FARE 50c
Children, \$1.25

Sooke Harbor
AND WHITTEN SPIT
Lv. Depot, 10 a.m. RETURN 75c
Lv. Whittien Spit, 6 p.m. FARE 75c
Children, 50c

Goldstream Flats
COLWOOD—LANGFORD LAKE
Lv. Depot, 10 a.m. RETURN 50c
Lv. Flats, 6 p.m. FARE 50c
Children, 25c

Cadboro Bay EXCURSION SERVICE
DAILY SERVICE
Leave Victoria Depot: 12:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.
Leave Cadboro Bay: 12:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.
Sunday only. *Weekends, Saturdays and Sundays only. *Daily except Sunday

DIRECT SERVICE
YATES—PORT—CADBORO BAY ROAD
10c EACH WAY
Children, 5c

Vancouver Island Coach Lines Ltd.
8 1177
Broughton Street at Broad
8 1178

Army and Navy Boxing ARMORIES

Friday, August 3, at 8 p.m.
Under the Imperial Services Boxing Association Rules
Patrons: Ring-side, 50c and 10c. General Admission, 50c. Service Men in Uniform, 25c.
Reservations: Kingston-Ogilvie Coal Co. Ltd., 612 Port Street

Victoria Indians To Play Baseball

Victoria Indians will stage another of their exhibition baseball games at the Jackson Square, Esquimalt, tomorrow afternoon, when they stack up against the team from the Island. They will commence at 2:30 o'clock.

The Indians have registered a splendid record for the season and are confident of clinching up another victory to-morrow.

WE OWN AND OPERATE
\$35,000 City of Vancouver 4 1/2% Bonds
 Due February, 1940
 Price: 98, Yielding Approximately 5.30%
 These bonds are trustee investments in the Province of British Columbia. The interest is payable at the holder's option in Canada and New York. Demand interest 6 1/2%.

A. E. AMES & CO.
 LIMITED
 100-102 Front Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 Telephone 5 671

WE COVER COMPLETE INVESTMENT SERVICE
BONDS AND STOCKS
 DIRECT WITH COMMUNICATIONS ALL MARKETS
C. M. OLIVER & CO. Ltd.
 (Incorporated 1927)
 107-109 Central Bldg. C. & S. Bldg., Victoria Manager Phone 5 4127

Wheat Prices Close Higher At Winnipeg

Canadian Press
 Winnipeg, July 28.—Wheat futures prices closed higher in late stages of to-day's trading session at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, adding to advances made earlier, to close 1 1/2 to 2 cents higher.

The flash was at or near the day's highest level, July futures at 86 cents, October 87 1/2, December 88 1/2, and May at 89 1/2 cents.

Indications of another heat wave over Western Canada, coupled with moderate sales of Canadian wheat for export, encouraged the market.

Futures at Liverpool, where prices closed 1/4 id higher, also was encouraging, as was the upturn shown at Chicago. It was estimated 2000 bushels of wheat were sold for foreign shipment, most of which was booked for Vancouver shipment.

Temperatures in the 90s were reported for Friday from Alberta and Saskatchewan, but a forecast of cooler weather did not dampen the bulls' enthusiasm.

Demand for No. 1 Northern wheat again was good in the grain exchange, but spread on other varieties closed practically unchanged. Coarse grains followed the lead of wheat.

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To-day's Grain Markets

WINNIPEG			
Wheat—F. C.	Wheat—F. C.	Wheat—F. C.	Wheat—F. C.
July	86.00	August	86.00
October	87.50	December	88.50
May	89.50	June	89.50
July	86.00	August	86.00
October	87.50	December	88.50
May	89.50	June	89.50
July	86.00	August	86.00
October	87.50	December	88.50
May	89.50	June	89.50
July	86.00	August	86.00
October	87.50	December	88.50
May	89.50	June	89.50
July	86.00	August	86.00
October	87.50	December	88.50
May	89.50	June	89.50

SENATOR VISITS NORTHERN MINES

Accompanied by Mrs. D. McRae, Senator A. D. McRae arrived at Cameron Bay to-day, to inspect the second lap of an extended airplane journey to Alaska and the Yukon Territory from Vancouver.

Senator McRae's trip included the examination of several large properties along the Alaskan boundary and the visit of himself and Mr. J. McRae to the Great Bear Lake area, where the McRae family has extensive holdings.

While here, visits will be made to the El Dorado, Great Bear Lake, Consolidated Smelters and other properties.

The next lap of their extended flight will carry them 1,500 miles to Edmonton, from which point the flight is scheduled to be continued over the Rockies to Kananis, B.C., where a visit will be made to the Utes Mines, on which new development commenced some weeks ago.

C.N.R. REVENUES RISE SLIGHTLY

Canadian Press
 Montreal, July 28.—A rise of \$2,300 in net revenue for June, 1934, compared with June, 1933, was reported to-day by the Canadian National Railway, bringing to \$7,257,323 the increase in net revenue for the first six months of this year.

June operating revenues were \$11,915,447, an advance of \$309,435 over the same month of last year, and an increase of \$307,227 at \$12,527,154.

For the six months, operating revenues were \$70,498,747, an increase of \$1,021,874 over the same months of 1933. Operating expenses were \$75,118,206, an increase of \$4,064,353.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR LAST WEEK

Winnipeg, July 28.—Bank clearings for the week ending July 27 for the principal cities in the Dominion:

City	Clearings
Winnipeg	\$1,200,000
Manitoba	\$1,000,000
Saskatchewan	\$800,000
Alberta	\$700,000
British Columbia	\$600,000
Yukon	\$500,000

U.S. DOLLAR IN LONDON

London, July 28.—(Associated Press).—The United States dollar fell 3-16 of a cent to the pound sterling here to-day, closing at 16.33 1/2. The British pound was 74.95 compared with yesterday's close of 74.64. The gold standard at 130 shillings, 15 pence (193.7) a fine ounce and 15 pence (193.7) a fine ounce and 15 pence (193.7) a fine ounce.

CANADIAN STOCKS

VANCOUVER MINES, OILS

Stock	Price
Alcan. Ltd.	110.00
B.C. Electric	100.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	100.00
Can. Nat. Bank	100.00
Imperial Oil	100.00
Manitoba Ry.	100.00
Montreal Ry.	100.00
Nfld. Ry.	100.00
Nor. Ry.	100.00
P.E.I. Ry.	100.00
Que. Ry.	100.00
Sask. Ry.	100.00
Univ. Ry.	100.00
Winnipeg Ry.	100.00
Yukon Ry.	100.00

TORONTO MINES AND OILS

Stock	Price
Alcan. Ltd.	110.00
B.C. Electric	100.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	100.00
Can. Nat. Bank	100.00
Imperial Oil	100.00
Manitoba Ry.	100.00
Montreal Ry.	100.00
Nfld. Ry.	100.00
Nor. Ry.	100.00
P.E.I. Ry.	100.00
Que. Ry.	100.00
Sask. Ry.	100.00
Univ. Ry.	100.00
Winnipeg Ry.	100.00
Yukon Ry.	100.00

NEW YORK METALS

New York, July 28.—Metals, nominally unchanged.

MONTEAL

Montreal, July 28.—Metals, nominally unchanged.

VANCOUVER WHEAT

Vancouver, July 28.—Wheat, nominally unchanged.

MONTREAL MART IS IRREGULAR

Montreal, July 28.—In an abbreviated session of light trading, issues on the Montreal Exchange were irregular to-day.

International Nickel gained 1/4 at 23 1/2. Montreal Power advanced 1/4 to 25. Bell Canada was up 1/4 at 100. Canadian Industrial Alcohol "A" gained 1/4 at 6, while the "B" stock was up 1/4 at 5. Steel of Canada at 33 was 1/4 higher.

Canadian Pacific was steady at 9. Dominion Bridge, Quebec Power, St. Lawrence Corporation and Coteau Paper held unchanged.

Canadian Pacific declined 1/4 at 12 1/2. Dominion Steel and Coal "B" gained 1/4 at 37. Canada Cement Federal was down 1/4 at 35, while National Breweries eased 1/4 at 25 1/2.

PRICES FIRM AT TORONTO

Toronto, July 28.—(Canadian Press).—Quiet accumulation of shares continued on the trading session of the Toronto Exchange to-day and prices were firm. The market was active on the Lake and Gunner Gold were all steady or higher with exception of God's Lake, which worked back 1/4 to 84.50. Homestead was active on a gain of 3/4 to 22.

Hollinger was again in the limelight with trading good on a price advance of 1/4 to 117.50. Brantford and Pioneer were unchanged, while Dome and Lake Shore gained about 25c each. Truax was up 1/4 to 67.75, and Wright-Warner to 82.50.

Advances of 5 to 10c appeared for Little Long Lac, B.R.X. Gunner Gold, San Antonio and Buffalo-Ambler. The latter two were active on a price rise of 40c to 81.75. Chemical Exchange at 1.50 was off 2 and Acme at 28 unchanged.

INDUSTRIALS UP AT CLOSE

Toronto, July 28.—Recovery in prices continued in industrial to-day. Nickel was in demand on the new crop of war uniforms and rose 1/4 to close at 25 1/2.

Domestic and Industrial Alcohol held their group for volume and both were up about a half point at the close while Walker Common topped a run of a number of days. Brewery shares lagged. Walker and Brewing Corporation holding small gains against a narrow recovery for Brewing Preferred.

All the interrelated leaders were up at the close with exception of C.P.R. which was off 1/4 to 12 1/2. Consolidated Paper, selling at 12 1/2, and Brantford "A" added 1/4 to 11 1/2.

DOMESTICS FIRM ON BOND MART

Canadian Press
 New York, July 28.—The bond market was characterized by irregularity in the early trading, but a fairly good tone.

U.S. Governments had a distinctly easier trend with losses ranging to 1/4 point. The volume was relatively large, especially in treasury 4 1/2 and treasury 3 1/2 of 1941.

The rail section showed a number of advances in such issues as Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2, Erie 5 and Southern Railway 4. Other carrier obligations were higher, with the exception of Erie 4 1/2, which was off 1/4. Telephone 5 and American Telephone 5 1/2 also advanced.

United Drug 5, Goodrich 5 and Standard Oil of New York 4 1/2 were steady. Telephone 5 and American Telephone 5 1/2 also advanced.

Austrians again dipped, dropping around point, and Argentine issues showed some losses. German, Italian and Uruguayan obligations recorded gains.

DOMINION BONDS

London, July 28.—Bar silver, firm; 1/4 higher at 29 1/2.

FOREIGN BONDS

London, July 28.—Metals, nominally unchanged.

CANADIAN BONDS

London, July 28.—Metals, nominally unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 28.—The stock exchange market was steady to-day. The Canadian dollar extended its premium from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent to 1 1/2. The French franc was unchanged at 6.55, up 1/4 cent.

Prices Fairly Firm In Small Turnover

Canadian Press
 New York, July 28.—Stock market sentiment was again a little more positive to-day and prices generally edged up fractions to around two points. Trading, however, was exceptionally dull and there were a few soft spots in evidence, the tone was fairly firm. Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

Apparent easing of the Austrian situation was said to have been a helpful factor.

Early buying in rails and steel stocks was the last widespread buying movement to be noted. Metals, led by U.S. Smelting, proved contrary action, and the majority of these were off throughout the session.

Around the noon hour grains at Chicago showed gains of a cent or more a bushel. Further high temperatures in some of the important crop growing districts led to a renewal of accumulation in most of the cereals. Cotton was higher in spite of rain being reported in parts of the southwest. Bonds improved and foreign exchanges were quiet.

Shares of Allied Chemical got up some three points on a small turnover, Louisville & Nashville gained two and Santa Fe and Union Pacific were up about a point at the time. United Fruit, American Express, United Aircraft and Sperry improved fractionally to a point.

Richman's preferred added another two points to its yesterday's advance. U.S. Steel, Case, Low's, Montgomery Ward, Coleman and a number of others held steady.

Utilities were inclined to lag. American Telephone was easier and Consolidated Gas was up a point, but they were not active. U.S. Smelting dropped more than two and Howe and C. & C. were up a point. American Cattle and Cattle Co. were up a point. International Nickel gained a small fraction. McIntyre was fairly steady, but Dime eased. On the curb Lake Shore and Hiram Walker were about even. Dominion Government bonds were steady.

NEW WELL IN TURNER VALLEY

Canadian Press
 Calgary, July 28.—The second well in the Turner Valley field, struck a heavy flow of gas Friday. It was reported to-day. The flow was estimated at 3,000,000 cubic feet daily. Predictions were made crude production would be reached within ten days.

The Highwood-Sarvey well reported naptha production, estimated at 900 barrels daily, during the week.

TWO REPORTERS JAILED DAILY

Magistrate and Youths at Danville, Ky., in "Endurance Contest"

Associated Press
 Danville, Ky., July 28.—For their ideals, an elderly police court judge and two young reporters continued their "endurance contest" here to-day.

Every day since Monday Police Judge J. H. Harkin has sent the pair, Judge Durham and Wesley Carter, each twenty-three years old, to jail or has fined them for refusing to answer a question. Each daily refusal has meant a new charge of contempt.

For the judge it meant upholding the principle that a court can compel witnesses to answer competent questions. For the two young men to give in would be violating their ideals of the newspaper profession.

HARKED IN EFFigy
 The pair learned in advance that Representative J. Sterling Towles was to be hanged in effigy here, July 19, for voting for the state sales tax. When questioned on the stand last Saturday at an inquiry into the affair they declined to say where they had got the information.

Judge Harkin, sandy-haired, florid and even temperate, came down Monday to decide. They refused. He fined them \$10 each and told them to come back Tuesday. They went and got three hours' detention in jail. Wednesday they served six hours, and Thursday they served six hours and paid fines of \$5 each.

They went back to jail to serve another six hours late yesterday after Judge Harkin had overruled their attorney's contention that for them to testify would incriminate them under a state "gossip" statute, which makes it a misdemeanor to communicate inflammatory statements.

SATURDAY APPEARANCE
 John Clay, counsel for the reporters, argued with the court the youths could not claim exemption on the ground they were newspapermen, even though they felt in honor bound not to testify. He asked the court again at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

To the reporters the judge said: "I intend to do this. If I am in error the way is easily open to find it out, either through a habeas corpus proceeding or on a writ of prohibition."

Carter's wife, an attractive blue-eyed blonde, was a spectator.

"What will you do if your husband tells where he got his information?" he was asked.

"If he does, I will divorce him," she responded.

DOLLAR \$1.01 5-8 ON EXCHANGE

London, July 28.—Metals, nominally unchanged.

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Trend Is About Even On Vancouver Mart

Canadian Press
 Vancouver, July 28.—Gains and losses were about even in the morning session of the Vancouver Stock Exchange to-day. B.R.X. closed at 35, up 1/4 to 35 1/2. Dominion Steel and Coal "B" was up 1/4 to 37. Canadian Industrial Alcohol "A" was up 1/4 to 6, while the "B" stock was up 1/4 to 5. Steel of Canada at 33 was 1/4 higher.

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Mr. And Mrs.



Bringing Up Father



Boots And Her Buddies



Alley Oop



Ella Cinders



It's All Jeff



The Gumps



Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

DEAR MISS DIX—What do you do when you feel that your engagement is drifting, when your fiancé says that he is doing all he can and that he is just as anxious to be married as you are and that things will break upon and we must just be patient? I am twenty-one. He is twenty-seven. When he gave me my ring we were in the morning of the last fall. Then it was this spring. Then this fall, and now I can see it turning to next spring. I love him and I know we will be very happy together, but I want to be married and have a family before I am fifty. And there is someone whom I have reason to believe is interested in me and would be glad to marry me right now if the coast was clear. What about it?

RUTH.

Answer—Well, Ruth, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, according to the old proverb, and, if all you want in marriage is a man, a house and a baby, you had better grab off the man who can give them to you right away instead of waiting for the poor chap who has to earn them.

Especially as you seem to have no preference in husbands. Any port in a storm. Anything in trousers who will accompany you to the altar.

Certainly the greatest mystery on earth is the insane mania women have for getting married. It is a passion that develops in them in their kindergarten days and never ends until they are laid away in their coffins. Everywhere in between it is an obsession that takes no heed of the fact that all the married women they know have nothing to cheer about. Nor does it consider the fitness of the man to marry, nor what he has to offer in marriage. A wedding ring is the one absorbing desire of their lives and they have to have it, no matter what price they have to pay for it.

You can understand a woman who is desperately in love with some particular man, wanting to marry him so that she can always be near him. You can understand a woman desiring to marry a man if he is rich and can give her a life of luxury. You can even understand an old maid, who is lonely, marrying a man for whom she has no warm affection just to secure herself companionship. But what on earth makes a woman who is young and popular and has a good job want to marry a man she doesn't care for, who isn't congenial, and who isn't even in her class, and with whom she must know she will spend the balance of her life quarreling, or one who is so poor that he hasn't even any way of supporting her and who will drag her down into every hardship of poverty? Why should a young girl be so eager to marry before she has even given Prince Charming a chance to ride by?

Heaven alone knows. But they do it every day. And they are otherwise intelligent women, too, little as they give evidence of having a brain that even hits on one cylinder.

Half of the discontented, disgruntled wives in the world are women who married men they didn't love just to be a-marrying. That is why they haven't any patience to put up with their husbands' peccadilloes. That is the reason they are bitter and fault-finding and nagging and resentful of the sacrifices they have to make. It takes love to glaze the matrimonial fetters and they haven't got it, and that is why the bell and chain chafes them.

And there are the poor, struggling, overworked wives who brought their misery down on their own heads because they were in such a rush to get married they wouldn't wait until their men were ready for it and had got in a position in which they could support a family. They hurried their men into marriage before they could even pay for the furniture, and after that there wasn't any chance to get ahead, what with babies coming and the doctor's bills and more and more mouths to feed, and all the innumerable, inevitable expenses of domesticity.

And there are the disappointed, disillusioned women who got married in their teens, before they knew what they were going to be themselves, or what they would want in their husbands. Couldn't wait to get grown up. Couldn't take time to look 'em over and shop around among the boys and see which looked the best bargain. Had to get married right away to some boy as callow as themselves and of whom they tired almost as soon as they got him home.

Funny, the mania women have for marrying just anybody, isn't it? Just to be a-marrying. Why? Why? Why?

DOROTHY DIX

DEAR MISS DIX—In a recent class discussion the subject of adopting children came up. We were unable to decide whether an adopted child should be told of his or her adoption or not. What is your advice on this matter?

THE CLASS.

Answer—An adopted child should always be told of its adoption and told while it is so young that the knowledge makes no particular impression on it. It just becomes a familiar fact that is of no more importance to it than the fact that it has blue eyes while another child has black eyes. No sense of degradation goes with it. The child may even be proud of it, as in the case of one little fellow who boasted to his playmates that, while they were wished on their parents, his mother and father picked him out.

For a child to grow up to believe that its parents are its real parents, and then to find out when it is nearly grown that it is an adopted child gives it a shock that tends to wreck its whole morale, and that inspires in it a bitterness and resentment that is hard to understand and beyond all reason. You would think that it would make the child feel a deeper affection for the foster mother and father than it would for its own, that it would say to itself: "I can never be sufficiently grateful to this man and woman who have cherished me from infancy up, who have given me a home and tenderness, who have sacrificed for me, who have given me everything they could have given their own child, not because the obligation of parenthood was upon them, but through their generosity and kindness."

But it doesn't work that way. I get innumerable letters from boys and girls who have suddenly made the discovery that they are adopted children and, without exception, they turned bitterly upon their foster-parents with reproaches instead of thanks and seemed to lose all affection for them. Perhaps this is because they resent being tricked and deceived; perhaps it is because they cannot endure having their faith in their parents swept away, because their heads had been told that they had been led to all of their lives it is more than they can stand.

But if children have always been told that they were adopted, the relationship between them and their father and mother grows up naturally and beautifully, and there is never any danger of their finding out a secret that will break the bond between them.

DOROTHY DIX.

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HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

SENDAY, JULY 29, 1934

This is an unusual day, according to astrology. Adverse planetary aspects are active and it is well to pass the hours in religious observance or quiet reflection. In the morning there is a configuration including men and women toward dissoluteness and underhand methods. Much secret plotting is indicated in many groups here in the United States.

The planetary government carries on for warning of international misunderstandings. This is a favorable day for letters and young lovers should make the most of written words. News and information are under the best possible direction of the stars. Editors and publishers will win personal recognition, it is foretold. Again, individuality will be associated with personalism.

The clergy to-day may discover sympathy and lack of enthusiasm among congregations. It may be difficult to obtain good sermons. Astrologers read omens that indicate men and women toward selfishness that will cause them to quarrel and quarrelers will be vindicated in philosophy. They will be vindicated in the part of their own minds.

Persons whose horoscopes indicate the coming of a year of happiness and prosperity, especially for those engaged in agriculture, food prices are to advance sharply, it is forecast.

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Workers comb out a fairly encouraging way, especially for those engaged in agriculture. Food prices are to advance sharply, it is forecast.

Trade should show a decided weakening that is likely to cause American shipping from both Atlantic and Pacific ports during the coming year.

This is a time for launching big projects. The rule should be to restore old enterprises among American business men. Aviation to-day is well directed by the stars, which promise great things for the stars, which promise great things for the stars, which promise great things for the stars.

The stars to-day appear to favor men in big deals of the sort predicted that capitalists of industry are to achieve record success.

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VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934

Can Europe Stay Out of War?

Noted London Correspondent Thinks Chances Are Against General Conflict Now For the Simple Reason That Nations Are Not Physically Ready - - - But In Ten Years They May Be

By MELTON BRONNER
Distinguished London correspondent who is now travelling on this continent on a vacation.

What are the chances for war in Europe?

That is the question that nearly everybody asks me.

Are the prospects for European peace worse to-day than they have been for some time?

Frankly, it does not look so to me, despite the flood of peace war talk. France and Germany, the two key powers, are like two little boys with chips on their shoulders, but "one is afraid, and the other isn't."

France is afraid that another war might bleed her white and spell her doom even if she wins. Germany is not ready, and her leaders wonder what would happen if war came, and they had to call up Jews, Socialists, Communists, trade unionists, and Catholics, and put rifles in their hands.

Such troops might be more dangerous to Nazi officers than to the enemy.

The main danger has been, as always, some unexpected and unpredictable event such as was the murder of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria at Sarajevo twenty years ago. Perhaps the cold-blooded slaughtering in his office of a Dollfus.

On form, neither France nor Germany wants war, and there was reason to believe that even apparently jingo happenings - the menacing speech of Germany's Rudolph ke, and the hasty visit of France's Minister Barthou to England - were paving the way to peace rather than war.

ESS KNOWS BETTER

HER speech amounted to whispering in the dark to keep up German courage. He assured France of Germany's peaceful intentions, but on the hurrah boys busy by asserting that, if France invaded Germany, France would have to fight a united nation.

He knows better. He knows that only a part of the Germans would be killed. And he knows that even that war is ill-prepared for a fight with nations armed to the teeth with every weapon of modern warfare.

It is true that both nations are nervous. France is nervous about Germany of 65,000,000 people threatening to rearm, despite the Versailles Treaty. Germany is equally nervous lest France start a "preventive" war.

WOMEN EVEN IF VICTOR

FRANCE wants peace so she can develop her colossal empire; but she becomes another "war" right just.



The Hand That Rocks the Cradle

"The cannon fodder of the morrow. They will grow to manhood with no recollections of the horrors of the last war. They'll be taught the glory of dying heroes' deaths for the Fatherland - and Hitler."

GERMANY NOT READY

about bleed her white and be her finish - even if she won.

Hence her sudden jump into friendship with Soviet Russia, her frantic efforts to woo Poland since the latter signed a peace pact with Germany, her careful nursing of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia), and her assiduous pursuit of mutual understandings with Great Britain.

Hitler, boss of Germany, also needs peace. Even if he desired a war, he is to-day not prepared to make it. Despite rumors to the contrary, there is no tangible evidence that Germany has any adequate supply of heavy artillery, tanks or other offensive weapons forbidden her by the Versailles Treaty.

Hitler still has to consolidate his power. The recent "purge" during which some of his former trusted associates were killed, shows his danger - right within his own Nazi ranks. This blood-bath has probably made Hitler new enemies thirsting for revenge.

PLEDGES ARE NOT KEPT

HE HAS left many of his promises unfulfilled. He has not closed the big department stores to make a holiday for the middle class of small shopkeepers.

He has not divided the big Junker estates among the land-hungry peasants. He has not yet conquered the bugbear of unemployment.

Outside his own party, now torn with dissensions, his outlook is bleak. His persecutions of the Jews have made them his enemies to a man. The same applies to the Socialists, Communists, and trade unionists, whose organizations he destroyed.

was sliced down over her ears in a way that nobody else in those days affected.

The king stayed and stayed. The staff of retainers shifted from one foot to the other in boredom. The stage manager chewed his lips and cursed inwardly. The orchestra yawned in the pit.

That began it all. A beautiful chateau became Cleo's close to the royal palace at Laeken in Belgium. She had a "hotel particulier" in Paris, too, along that notable Champs Elysees.

Her hair set the fashion for the fashionable world. Nobody knew then the real reason that Cleo was her hair in the famous line over her ears, and caught in the famous "chignon" at the back of the neck. The reason was that Cleo's ears were unlike the rest of her - they were ugly! So she hid them.

Now, if her present plans go through, Cleo de Merode will be quitting her charming apartment near the Parc Monceau, and stepping out into the floodlights again. In the old days, during the famous Paris exhibition of 1900, she was a little chaperoned and jealous of the success of a group of Javanese dancers who held forth in a tiny theatre under the Eiffel Tower. So Cleo decided to depict a Javanese dancer, too. And she did, wearing a notable head-dress, and with glittering metal tips on her fingers.

It is this dance, among others, that she is planning now to revive. In a Parisian revue to be called "1900."

Old King Leopold's Favorite of Gay 90's Plans Comeback



Cleo de Merode as she appears to-day in her Javanese dance.

PARIS.

OUT OF A distant past steps the world-famous Cleo de Merode to take her place before the Paris footlights again.

Memories of a different world are evoked by her name. Memories of the great "revue" - the "1900" of the Exposition Universelle of 1900. It was then that Cleo, from competitive chorus to a "taller" dancer at the Paris 1900 to immortal fame.

Then somebody noticed that the line in which King Leopold and his staff had been sitting was empty. The king had gone behind the scenes, fascinated by the allure of a dancer then unknown to him. Someone portrayed Cleo de Merode. Her hair

Arrests and threats - to Catholics have largely alienated adherents of that church. Sneering speeches about the German royal family have angered the monarchists.

REICHSMILITARY IN DOUBT

THE STEEL HELMETS, composed of conservative veterans of the World War, are less than lukewarm. First stand of the regular army, the Reichswehr, is problematical. The question of who is to succeed the ageing President Von Hindenburg is fraught with immense possibilities.

Finally and vastly significant is that in the Four-Power Pact among France, Germany, Italy, and Great Britain, the time limitation was ten years. The same period was stipulated in his peace pact with Poland.

That means that Hitler estimates he needs at least that amount of breathing space. If he got into a first-class war now, he would have to call up all his available man power, including all those hundreds of thousands of men who bitterly hate his regime.

WOULD RAISE UP NEW PERIL

HE WOULD have to put into their hands rifles, machine guns, and hand grenades, a course that might be more dangerous for Hitler and his henchmen than for the enemy.

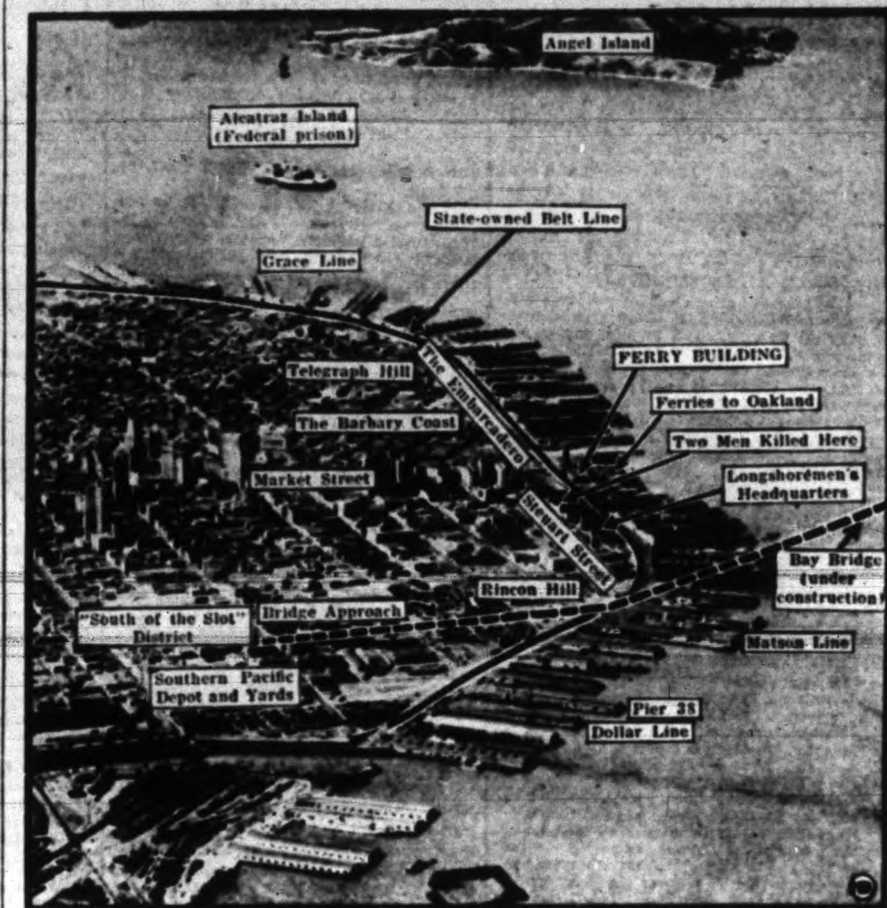
But in ten years the picture will be different. The man power of to-day will be middle-aged by then and can be left at home or put to work in the factories and on the farms.

The boys of to-day, who are eight and nine years old, will then be of military age. They will have been molded in the Nazi form. They will have learned the Nazi version of history.

They are the cannon fodder of the morrow. They will grow to manhood with no recollections of the horrors of the last war. They will be taught the glory of dying heroes' deaths for the Fatherland - and Hitler.

They will be ready, perhaps, in a decade or so, for a new war, but not ready to-day. And in that unreadiness lies a hope for peace that is often overlooked.

Harry Bridges, Australian, Is Revealed By Coast Strike As Leader of Unusual Talent



Focal point of the strike trouble that tied up shipping on the Pacific Coast. From this beleaguered waterfront section of San Francisco the strike virus spread to a whole city, to most of the whole West Coast. The famous Golden Gate, entrance to the San Francisco harbor, is approached through the channel at the left.

By F. J. SINNOTT

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOUR MONTHS ago, Harry Bridges was unknown except among his fellow-workmen. As a result of the longshoremen's strike, he became the outstanding figure in a city of 1,300,000 which writhed in the strangling chains of a general strike.

Bridges is a slight, dark man who came here ten years ago as a seaman from Australia, where he was born. He became a dock worker, and worked his way to leadership of a minority faction in the International Longshoremen's Association. Named to the strike committee in the recent emergency, Bridges quickly became dominant, and was chosen head of the joint board when other maritime unions came to the aid of the longshoremen.

AN ABLE ORGANIZER

BRIDGES is bitterly uncompromising, but the strikers always trust implicitly to his honesty and courage. His discipline and control

over his men are remarkable. He organizes pickets like a field general, and has even succeeded for the most part in keeping his men away from saloons.

When troops were called to the waterfront here after the shooting of two men, it was Bridges' strategy to withdraw all pickets from the area, leaving the guardsmen with nothing to do. "We can't fight machine guns and bayonets," was the word from strike headquarters, with the added implication "and furthermore we are not going to try."

Quiet, though at times very argumentative, Bridges displays an adroit easiness in battles of wits with reporters seeking to pin him down. But before a crowd of workmen his statements are blunt and direct, and his strident voice carries compelling conviction. When teamsters met to vote on a sympathy strike, they heard pleas from leaders of thirty years' standing against a premature strike. The men shouted for Bridges. He came to the hall with a following of his longshoremen. And the teamsters cheered and voted to strike the next morning.

KILLINGS ADDED STRIKE

BRIDGES is freely accused of being a Communist, but his followers deny this. His tactics from the start apparently were aimed at bringing on a general strike and he worked toward his objective with almost perfect success. The killing of two men in the rioting of July 8 played directly into his hands, and was one of the most compelling causes of the wide support given the strike movement.

Nearly 20,000 marched in the solemn procession that escorted the bodies of Harry Sperry, striking longshoreman, and Nick Bordino, unemployed cook. War Veterans Sperry's casket was flag-draped. Flowers filled the funeral cars. A band played dirges, and many orators were represented in the cortege that traversed long lines of respectful bystanders.

HIRING HALL QUESTION

THE PRINCIPAL battle waged around the question of a longshoremen's hiring hall.

The hiring hall corresponds to an employment agency, where men would gather for work, and employers would look for men. Ship arrivals are such that jobs and hours are irregular.

For fourteen years, stevedores have been largely hired "on the street," they congregated along the Embarcadero at 8 a.m. and remained until hired or until they gave up for the day. Employers agreed to a hiring hall, but each side demanded control. Employers insisted "union control" meant "closed shop." Unions are discrimination against union men.

Charges of Communist activity flow in connection with the strike effort. They become nebulous when trailed down. A group of young Communists joined other organizations in carrying banners in an early strike protest parade. At a protest mass meeting in the civic center, persons distributing radical literature were spotted by strikers. Sam Darcy, Communist candidate for mayor, was one of the speakers at the funeral service. But when men started circulating Communist literature along the line of the funeral procession for Sperry and Bordino, strikers fiercely seized the literature.

Victoria Residence In Water Colors By Checkley



"Fairmont," the First Bay Road residence of Norman A. Yarow, chairman of the board of directors of Yarow's Limited, is the subject of this water color painting done by Arthur Checkley, the noted water color artist, in his series on Victoria homes. Mr. Yarow's residence stands on a large rocky site which commands a view of the whole of Oak Bay, overlooking the rocks until the eye reaches the sea. Fluffy kept, wonderfully green lawns, interspersed with rock, from which a number of lily ponds are ingeniously constructed and made colorful with rock plants and flowers, complete a beautiful setting.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

Sea Serpents Again This Time In a Book Oxford Group and Sin Old Folks' Support Bullfighting, Etc.

By KENNETH DURY

SEA SERPENTS, which have recently disappeared from the front pages of the newspapers, are to be restored to good standing between the cloth covers of a book, entitled "The Case for the Sea Serpent." This book, now on its way to the public from the Putnam publishing house, is by Lieut. Commander R. T. Gould of the British Navy, and known as His Majesty's "Sea serpent expert."

Sea-serpentists here as well as elsewhere will warm to Lieut. Commander Gould as a kindred spirit when they find him saying: "My excuse (for writing the book) must be that I believe in the sea serpent." He reviews thirty of the best authenticated sea serpent appearances of the last two centuries and concludes that the mass of evidence is too substantial to admit of scepticism. Bishop Erik Pontoppidan of Bergen is called in as one of the chief witnesses for the sea serpent. In the latter half of the eighteenth century he was described as one "who is more closely associated with the sea serpent than any other man who ever lived." That time does not change fashions with sea serpents is evidenced by a quotation from the Bishop's book, "Natural History of Norway," published in 1796, which may be compared with descriptions of contemporary sea serpents published in local newspapers during the last year. Lieut. Commander Gould, the Bishop records, saw and shot at a creature which he describes as follows:

"The head resembled that of a horse. It was of greyish color and the mouth was quite black and very large. It had large black eyes and a long black mane which hung down to the surface of the water. Besides the head and neck, we saw seven or eight folds or coils of this snake, which were very thick."

Captain McQuibban of the frigate *Dardanel* in Queen Victoria's time observed a sea serpent near St. Helena for twenty minutes. The British Admiralty considered it of sufficient importance for an official report, which confirms the horse-like head manifestation as follows: "It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed, washed about its head."

These and other sea serpent appearances are recorded and examined in detail. They lead the lieutenant-commander to the conclusion that "the evidence is good and clear, and that the probability of the existence of sea serpents is unquestionable, and their narratives are inexplicable except on one assumption, namely, that they are a living creature of unknown species." He suggests it is not of the serpent species, but a descendant of the prehistoric plesiosaurus, still roaming the seas.

Therefore, he says, quoting Director E. C. Boulenger of the British Zoological Society, as "the unexplored areas of the ocean run into millions of square miles, and it would be almost surprising if there did not yield some hitherto unknown creature of large size." He submits that we should at least give the sea serpent the benefit of the doubt, and not condemn him along with all those who have testified to his existence.

With such a large part of the population here reading and discussing when it appears in local shops and libraries within the next few days. Who knows but what its arrival may be the prelude to a fresh outbreak of sea-serpentism.

FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES
BECAUSE "plain people have the most complicated family relationships, and usually work them out in terms of their emotions, not their intelligence," Josephine Lawrence was led to write "Tears Are So Long," a novel of family life. It is one of the Book-of-the-Month Club's dual selections for July.

Miss Lawrence is a Dorothy Dix columnist on a New York newspaper. Many times has she received letters asking, "Do I have to support my parents?" In her story she has worked at the problem involved. When the father, losing his job, thinks his children should support him and their mother, he finds the children, also faced with financial difficulties, the best arrangement that can be effected is the separation of the old couple, with each going to one of the homes of the married children. That seems like tragedy. But there is worse when the daughter, about to have another baby, finds she no longer has a place in her home for the old man. Provisionally, he dies at this point. The old mother is removed from the other family and placed in an old ladies' home.

It is all somewhat depressing from a sentimental point of view. But it makes pointed changes in family relationships and the sense of family responsibility that are being forced by crowded conditions of big city life and the intensified struggle for existence. The fact is made to stand out that modern middle and lower class society leaves less and less room for the aged. A city apartment or bungalow lacks the hospitality for old folks that was to be found in the cozy farmhouse of more leisurely and less crowded generations.

Nevertheless, Miss Lawrence makes obvious the ugliness of the selfishness of the younger generation. It is too easy for them to feel sorry for themselves.

BULLFIGHTING AND OTHER THINGS SPANISH
RECORD of the Book-of-the-Month Club's dual selections for July is "Matador," by Marguerite Stein, former English governess, schoolmistress and dancing teacher.

The locale of her "Matador" story is Granada. Her characters are a matador and his family. One can give to the church comes out of a Communist; another becomes a poet. Religion and revolution, Spanish sex relations and the fine art of marriage-dealing play as important a part in the story as bull fighting. There are blood-curdling, bold-blood scenes.

The story catches and transmits the current of contemporary life in uncertain Spain.

SEN-INDIVIDUAL OR SOCIAL?
REFERENCE here last week to Henry Van Dusen's article in the July Atlantic on Dr. Frank Buchman's Oxford Group Movement and its concentration on the "up-and-outs" of society, has brought a report of a recent address by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church, New York.

Dr. Holmes describes the Movement as "revivalism for the rich and respectable in the glittering splendor of the ballroom of the Plaza Hotel," but praises Dr. Buchman for "discovering

Library Leaders

Local lending library book leaders for the week are listed in the following order by librarians at the Marquette Circulating Libraries:

FICTION
THE ROAD TO NOWHERE, by Maurice Walsh. RIVERS GLIDE ON, by Hamilton Gibbe. RIVER SUPREMACY, by Alice Tisdale Hobart. YEARS ARE SO LONG, by Josephine Lawrence. FREE FISHERS, by John Buchan.

NON-FICTION
THE COMING AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Soule. THREE LANDS ON THREE WHEELS, by Ian and Cora Gordon. THE ROBBER BARONS, by Matthew Josephson. COLONEL LAWRENCE, by Liddell Hart. TESTAMENT OF YOUTH, by Vera Brittain.

Library leaders in Diggon-Hibben Lending Library:

POWER TO KILL, by Robert Michens. FREE FISHERS, by John Buchan. HOLY DEADLOCK, by A. P. Herbert. AND QUIET FLOWERS THE DOW, by Shokhov. LAMB IN HIS BOOM, by Caroline Miller. DAGONER IN FLAT STREET, by Woodthorpe. FIDDLER'S COIN, by Jane Abbot. DEVIL DRUMMERS, by Ted Harding. SOMEBODY MUST, by Alice Grant Rosman.

Library leaders in Hudson's Bay Company Library:

FICTION
THE FREE FISHERS, by John Buchan. HOME FOR SALE, by Jack Lindsay. FAIRLY PARADE, by Lawrence Oliver. ALL ABOUT JANE, by Pamela Wynne. INSPECTOR HIGGINS SEES IT THROUGH, by Cecil Freeman Orgre.

NON-FICTION
THE OUTCASTS OF CANADA, by Edward Fitz-Gerald Phipp.

FIRST OVER EMBERT.
THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.
CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN, by Margaret Goldsmith.
CHARLES DICKENS, by Stephen Leacock.

Good Old Days Recalled In Vesta Tilley's Life

WHEN the writer tells us that she was born the second child of a family of thirteen we know we are going back to the "good old days."

Good old days they certainly were—for the venerable Mrs. Vesta Tilley, by Lady de Frece, published in London by Hutchinson.

She gives us the breezy autobiography of a star that brightly burned in the days of the music hall. Our parents applauded her as the boy-queen of male impersonators. She was the queen of the male impersonator, the embodiment of a sister's dream of what a girl might be—if she were suddenly turned into her brother.

She was the most effective female caricature of a Victorian "masher" that turned, a trifle pathetically (it seems to me) into a gallant soldier boy when she darkened the spotlight.

But enough of that. Here is a book for leisure and rather wistful recall into the psychology of a past generation. Study the delightful photographs. Read the words of the songs which Vesta Tilley has so thoughtfully reproduced (her book would have been half-empty without them).

To catch the spirit of Vesta Tilley's days of triumph, let me quote the names of some of them: "Oh! You Girls!"

"Hi! Hi! Boys! Come With Your Uncle Joe."
"Some Danced the Lancers."
"The Bold Militiaman."

"The Midnight Sun."
"Burlington Bertie."
"The Seaside Sultan."

Those are the right songs for Vesta Tilley. More appropriate than such stuff as "London in France" (in the trenches) or "A Bit of a Blighty One."

Mr. Vesta was queen of the Victorians. One, perhaps, cannot sum her and her book up more effectively than by giving the words of her famous song, "The Piccadilly Johnny":

"He's very well known in Algy, to the ladies on the stage.
Such a jolly good chap is Algy, just now he's all the rage.
And a ripping old favorite Algy, with the barmaids at the 'Cri';
He's very well known in Algy, as the Piccadilly Johnny.
With the little glass eye."

There you have Vesta Tilley. There you have the gay Victorian dog whom she took off with such wit and such telling sincerity—and who worshipped her as she strutted and swaggered across the footlights.

Her account of her farewell at the London Coliseum in 1929 is the account of an artist who loved and lived in her work.

Up-to-minute Plot

A NEW PLAY by Elmer Rice, "Judgment Day," is announced by Coward-MacCann, to be published simultaneously with presentation on the stage. The entire action takes place in a court room. The drama is against a European political background in a country ruled by a dictator. The story concerns itself with the trial of a man and woman charged with attempted assassination of the dictator.

That last words are quite as common among the upper as among the lower classes of society.

In religion to-day there are two opposing trends. One aims at the salvation of the individual; the other, described as the more modern, places society above the individual. As an advocate of the latter position, Dr. Holmes says:

"Dr. Buchman, in my view, has done in all a previous service in reminding this generation that there is such a thing as sin and that the wages of sin are death."

But sin to-day is not individual, but social. The Oxford movement seems oblivious to the fact that our spiritual problems in this terrible age are fundamentally social problems and that the sin of the individual almost invariably carries back to the evils and injustices of our economic and political society. There can be no saving of the individual until society is saved."

"Modern Tragedy" Social Justice Need "Hypocrisy" of Law Sweated Labor Victims Over-capitalizing Evil

By W. T. ALLISON

MUCH has been written of the golden age of Queen Victoria, but the books of that period show that awful poverty and wretchedness were the lot of the great mass of the people in the large cities of England.

Dickens did much to proclaim the need of social justice, but Charles Kingsley's "Alton Locke," published in 1850, was more intense in its arraignment of horrible industrial conditions than anything that the greater novelist had written. The sympathetic heart of the poet-preacher was so moved by the conditions which he found in the sweat-shops of London, so revolted by the starvation wages paid the tailors, that he wrote a story to see if he could awaken the nation to this terrible evil. Facts brought out recently by the committee of Parliament who have been investigating sweat-shop labor in our own country ought to bring forth a successor to Kingsley to produce another "Alton Locke."

The language of "Alton Locke" reminds us of the prophetic utterance of Carlyle, for whom Kingsley had the great admiration: "Headless hypocrisy of law! Too careless to save the women and children from brutal tyranny, nakedness, starvation—too superstitious to offend its idol of vested interests, by protecting the poor man against his tyrants, the house-owning shopkeepers under whose greed the dwellers of the poor become needy, of rich and pestilence, drunkenness and degradation. Careless superstitious, imbecile law—leaving the victim to die unhelped, and then, when the fever and tyranny has done its work, in thy sanctimonious prudishness, dragging thy respectable conscience by a 'searching inquiry' as to how it all happened—lost, farworth, there should have been 'Tud' play' in the knife or the bludgeon, then, the only foul play and not the cesspool and the curse of Babshah! Go through Bermondsey or Spitalfields, St. Giles or Lambeth, and see if there is not foul play enough already—to be tried hereafter at a more awful coroner's inquest than thou thinkest of!"

TYPHUS CARRIED IN CLOTHING

PORCIC JARVIS has a place in this story of the helpless, sweated victims of man's inhumanity to man. Alton Locke's cousin George, son of a prosperous business man, gets a new suit of clothes, made in a sweat-shop where typhus fever had raged. Kingsley indicates that this was a just punishment because he had made money out of human misery.

As in Kingsley's day, so in ours, the poor are still suffering. The "Song of the Shirt" is still being sung; men and women are still manufacturing garments for ridiculously low figures, not only in the crowded cities of the Old World, but in this country, which until a few short years ago was the land of opportunity. Kingsley has Alton Locke emigrate to Texas; to-day, or at least five years ago before the immigration department put up the bars, such a character would have been sent to Canada.

IN THE DYING AND FINISHING TRADE

ALTON LOCKE, the novel, came into my mind because I have just been reading "A Modern Tragedy," by Phyllis Bentley. This novel is a realistic, dramatic presentation of conditions brought about by the present depression not in the garment-making trade, but in the cloth-making industry of West Yorkshire. The hero, if he can be called such, is Walter Haigh, a young man who is employed by W. H. Lumb and Co., a Huddley firm in the dying and finishing trade. It was a fatal day for Walter when he was sent to interview Tasker, a cloth manufacturer on a large scale. Tasker had alleged that a certain piece of indigo serge had been damaged while being dyed or finished. It was Walter's duty to examine the cloth, and, if it was damaged, to try to convince Tasker that it was not his firm's fault, but the injury was due to some defect in the making. Walter's father had always attended to complaints of this character; he had been an employee of Lumb and Company for half a lifetime, but was now suffering from a stroke. The fact that Mr. Arnold Lumb, manager of the firm, had entrusted this errand to Walter was a mark of confidence, and the young man hoped ardently that he would be successful.

TASKER A BURLY, TRICKY VILAIN
BUT TASKER was ready for him and Tasker was a man of commanding personality and had a reputation in the trade for unscrupulousness in his business dealings.

The dishonesty of Tasker was made plain to Walter Haigh in the altercation he had with him over the damaged serge, but this did not prevent him, later on, from leaving the firm, old firm of Lumb and Co. to work for this masterful and tricky manufacturer. He was tempted by being offered the management of a mill which Tasker had just bought. Before long he is involved in business deals of a shady character. Several years of prosperity, however, enable him to rise in the world and to marry Elaine Croftland, the granddaughter of Henry Clay Croftland, one of the aristocrats of the cloth trade. By overvaluation of property and by floating a company in which Croftland is made one of the directors, Tasker saves himself and Walter from financial ruin for a time, but a criminal prosecution is the ultimate result, with tragic results for nearly all the characters in the story.

HOLDS BALANCE BETWEEN BOSSSES
AND MEN
TUES FORTUNES not only of employers but of operatives in the mills are depicted in this powerful novel. While the author cannot be accused of unfairness to either side, she shows clearly that the employees of the Lumb firm took a short-sighted view of things in refusing to agree to a cut in wages necessitated by the business depression. The desperate efforts of Arnold Lumb to avert disaster are graphically described.

Maine, the wife of Walter, and his sister, Rosamund, are two of the best women characters in the story and seem to be drawn from real life. In them, as in the male characters portrayed, Miss Bentley reveals herself as a great, new writer who is familiar not only with the anxieties of the working class in England to-day, but is sympathetic in her treatment of employers of labor. I am not surprised that her interpretation of the economic system in this dramatic novel has aroused great interest.

Best Sellers

Book leaders in the sales list for the week stand in the following order, according to returns from the book trade across the country:

FICTION

MR. PARKER PYNE, by Agatha Christie. SOMEBODY MUST, by Alice Grant Rosman. RIVER SUPREMACY, by Alice Tisdale Hobart. JOSEPH AND HIS BROTHERS, by Thomas Mann. MAN'S FATE, by Andre Malraux.

THE PROVINCIAL LADY IN AMERICA, by E. M. Delafield. UNFINISHED CATHEDRAL, by T. S. Scribner. I CLAUDIUS, by Robert Graves. MR. FLEMINGTON GOES TO SCOTLAND YARD, by David Preme.

THE UNPOSERED, by T. S. Scribner. THE GINGER GRIPPER, by Ann Bridge. LAMB IN HIS BOOM, by Caroline Miller. FIVE SILVER DAUGHTERS, by Louis Golding. THANK YOU, JESSE, by F. G. Woodhouse. JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE NIGHT, by Louis Golding.

PRIVATE WORLD, by Phyllis Bentley. TENDER IS THE NIGHT, by F. Scott Fitzgerald. WITHIN THIS PRESENT, by Margaret Ayer Barnes.

ANTHONY ADVERSE, by Harvey Allen. MAGNUS AMERMAN, by Sile Linklater. MEN AGAINST THE SEA, by Charles Ford-buff and James H. Hall. OIL FOR THE LAMPS OF CHINA, by Alice Tisdale.

NON-FICTION

NEW CAREERS FOR YOUTH, by Walter Pitkin. A CHINESE TESTAMENT: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF TAI-SHIN-HUA. YELLOW JACK, by Sidney Howard and Paul de Krut.

YOU MUST RELAX, by Edmund Jacobson. A BACKWARD GLANCE, by Edith Wharton. ELIZABETH, by Rosamunda Milnes. THE MOREY MIDDLE, by James P. Warburg. MODERN ART, by Thomas Craven. MERCHANTS OF DEATH, by H. C. Engelbrecht, Ph.D. and P. C. Maughan.

TECHNICS AND CIVILIZATION, by Lewis Mumford. THE ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE, by Stuart Chase. THE SAGA OF THE COMSTOCK LODGE, by George D. Lyman.

WHILE ROME BURNED, by Alexander Woolcott. FIRST OVER EMBERT, by F. F. M. Fellows. TESTAMENT OF YOUTH, by Vera Brittain. MORE POWER TO YOU, by Walter B. Pirkin. THE HOUSE OF EXILE, by Mervyn Wain. 100,000,000 GUINEA PIG, by Arthur Sallet.

Negro Slave Conditions Worse In Brazil Than In Southern States

RED MACAW, by Phoebe Haggard, is a gay little reminder that the southern part of the United States was not the only spot in the New World where negro slavery was once a great problem.

It had the problem, too, and the abuses which developed under Brazilian slavery were—if "Red Macaw" is authentic—so frightful that they make Uncle Tom's experience with Simon Legree look like a pleasant little summer idyll. This novel deals with a great plantation in the nineteenth century, by two Portuguese brothers who went to the frontier and, with the aid of negro slaves, turned a vast stretch of it into rich farm land.

The foundations of the Brazilian slave economy were much like those of southern slave economy in the United States—large plots of ground, a laboring steadily replenished by slave ships from Africa, mass production of staple crops. But it worked out differently.

Legree's life-and-death power over Uncle Tom was the exception, in the slave states of North America; in Brazil it was the rule. Fittler and his legions were part of the daily routine. Killing a slave was too common a thing to provoke comment.

His picture of this slavery gives "Red Macaw" a certain amount of interest. The book is clumsily written and rather hard to read. But it does give an unforgettably brutal picture of slave life. Published by Scribner.

This Young Aristocrat Ruined By Neglect

STRIPLINGS, by H. Warner Hooks, is an unusual novel, to put it mildly.

It is unusual partly because it is so frank and outspoken, and partly because it begins as a hilarious farce-comedy and ends as a tragedy. It is by turns very funny and very sombre. And it is, incidentally, rather deflating for England's decaying horsey aristocracy.

Mr. Hooks tells about a boy and a girl, children of an English family, rich, but also very broke. The father is a dandy and self-righteous almost to the point of lunacy; the mother is interested only in horses and hunting. While their estate goes to seed and poverty arrives, the children are allowed to raise themselves.

Naturally, thus neglected, they grow up amoral and undisciplined. They have no playmates, and they despise their parents, so they rely on each other. The boy is the girl's great idol—the hero who can do no wrong and make no mistakes; and, despite poverty, they are happy enough.

But finally, reaching their teens, they go off to school; and then the picture changes. The girl meets her new environment successfully. The boy, unused to discipline or comrades, doesn't. He has always been the leader; now he is at the bottom of the heap, and the shock is too much for him.

So in the end, while the girl adapts herself without trouble, the boy is completely shipwrecked. In the end he runs off, homeless and helpless, a pitiful memorial of his parents' self-centered ineptitude.

It makes a queer, biting and rather memorable book. Published by Dutton.

THE END OF ANDREW'S ADDRESS ON "INDEPENDENCE," by Rudyard Kipling once broke through that reserve by which we all pretend we are not alone in the world. A new novel, "March Alone," by H. S. Litch, does the same thing gently, poignantly, in deeply moving pages. The portrait is painted of a woman who found that neither love nor affection nor friendship nor anything else can dull the realization that much of life is a lonely story. Through Sarah's life story, we learn what original genius gets double-crowded and frost out—makes an exciting and illuminating story. Published by Lippincott.

Books and Things



TWO CURRENT best sellers just now moving into their fourth editions are "And Quiet Flows the Don," by Mikhail Sholokhov, published by Alfred A. Knopf, and "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," by James Hilton, published by Little, Brown.

THE MANUSCRIPT of Marie Dressier's autobiography is in the office of Little, Brown. As a title she had favored "You Made Me What I Am To-day," the publishers say, but this will probably now be changed.

MERCHANTS OF DEATH, the story of the armaments racket by H. C. Engelbrecht and P. C. Maughan, has been brought out in England, France, Holland and Sweden, and arrangements are under way for a Spanish edition. Dodd, Mead reports.

THE TRANSLATION into English of Professor Einstein's forthcoming book, "The World as I See It," has just been received by Covici, Friede, who will publish the book in September.

AT LEAST two biographies of Sir Basil Zaharoff are to be brought out shortly. "Zaharoff: King of Arms," is coming from Little, Brown on September 21. This book was written by Robert Neumann and translated from the German by Frederick Appleby. On August 18 the newly re-organized publishing house of Lothrop, Lee and Shepard will publish "Zaharoff: High Priest of War," by Oulien Davenport.

THE TEMPLE SHAKESPEARE, of which some 5,000,000 volumes have been sold in various editions since the 1850s, is being re-edited by M. R. Ridley to reflect the progress of recent years in Shakespearean scholarship.

JOSEPH HERBESCHWEIMER's first novel in four years, "The Poolcap Room," is the story of a family in early America. It will be published by Alfred A. Knopf in October.

THE FINAL volume of Romain Rolland's "The Soul Enchanted," will come from Holt in October with the title, "A World in Birth."

AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON, by Mikhail Sholokhov, published by Alfred A. Knopf, went to press for its third printing last week, an unusual start for a book by an unknown author.

F. C. MAUGHAN, co-author of "Merchants of Death," the exposé of the armaments racket published this spring by Dodd, Mead, is translating and revising a book which will be called "The Secret War For Oil" when it is published in the fall by John Day. The book was written by Antoine Lichka and was recently published in Paris, where it is said to have created considerable talk.

SOUTH OF THE SUN, by Russell Owen, described as a "human interest account" of the first Byrd Antarctic Expedition, is scheduled for publication this fall by the John Day Company.

A BOOK about foods is announced by Covici, Friede. It is called "The Vicomte in the Kitchen," and the Vicomte de Maufoult wrote it.

THE SALES of books by David Grayson have totaled more than 500,000 copies, Doubleday, Doran announces. Now on the press is a new edition of "The Adventures of David Grayson," which will contain "Adventures in Contentment," "Adventures in Friendship" and "The Friendly Road."

A SMALL volume of the poetic plays of Edgar Allan Poe, under the title, "Dramatic Duologues," is to be published on September 1 by Samuel French. In addition to the trade edition there will be a limited edition of 100 copies signed by the author.

CHARLES TOWNSEND COPELAND, professor emeritus of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, has chosen and arranged selections from French, German, Italian, Russian and other sources, which will be published by Scribner in the fall under the title of "The Copeiland Translations." This will be a companion volume to "The Copeiland Reader," the subscription edition of which reached a sale of 48,000 sets between publication in 1928 and last month.

THE BOOK includes good photographs of planes old and new—from the "flying bed" Farman machine to the present-day fastest in the world, the Hawker "Super-Purr," a shock up into the sky like a rocket.

There is much that has necessarily omitted of the "human" side of the progress of flying service; space must have been an air factor throughout. A notable omission is not author himself gained his Victoria Cross.

Nobody inside the British Empire should maintain in ignorance of the contents of this book.

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Individualism Also Dies In The Underworld

CRIME and criminals have changed during the last generation, just as everything else has changed. Rugged individualism has just about vanished from the underworld; in its place there is a regimentation strict enough to satisfy the most ardent of collectivists.

One is given a picture of this change in Charles Francis Gore's new novel, "Ransom." Mr. Gore tells about a young crook who, back before the war, planned to make himself rich by a carefully devised kidnapping.

He stole the baby daughter of a rich banker and hid her in a way that was absolutely beyond detection. Then he figured he would wait two years, to let the hue and cry die down, before going out to collect the ransom.

It was a good idea—but while he was waiting he wandered into Canada, got picked up on an old revolving charge, and was sent to prison for twenty years.

He got out in 1922 and hurried back to pick up the threads of his ransom plot. And he instantly found that the whole crime picture had changed. The day of the lone worker was over.

So our crook has to seek an alliance with the local gang chief; and what happens to his career, to let the hue and cry die down, before going out to collect the ransom.

It was a good idea—but while he was waiting he wandered into Canada, got picked up on an old revolving charge, and was sent to prison for twenty years.

He got out in 1922 and hurried back to pick up the threads of his ransom plot. And he instantly found that the whole crime picture had changed. The day of the lone worker was over.

So our crook has to seek an alliance with the local gang chief; and what happens to his career, to let the hue and cry die down, before going out to collect the ransom.

First British Airmen Went Up With Rifles New R.A.F. History

CAPTAIN ALFRED OLIVER POLLARD, V.C. M. (and bar), D.C.M., author of "The Royal Air Force: A Concise History," published by Hutchinson in London, gives a straightforward account of the growth of a remarkable service.

Naturally, it is of the airman's part in the Great War that Captain Pollard has most to say. More than two-thirds of this book deal with the exploits of the men who lined up at the front during the war as the "intrepid bird-men." The war was responsible for the astonishing rapid growth of what hardly existed before 1914—a fighting force of the air.

Although military aeronautics may be said to have started with the establishment of the Royal School at Chatham (founded by Royal Engineers) as far back as 1870, it was the lessons of the war that provided the basis for the real entrance of a third fighting service.

Heavier-than-air machines had been introduced into British military calculations only about three years before war was declared on Germany. Not until 1911 did the so-called Air Battalion of the Royal Engineers come into being.

On August 12, 1914, four squadrons of Royal Flying Corps landed in France. A fortnight later a squadron of the Royal Naval Air Service was sent to Ostend.

The R.N.A.S. personnel proceeded to make reconnaissance by armored car, and the men of the R.F.C. machines went up ready to take enemy aircraft with hand grenades, rifles and volleys.

That was the kind of air force when the war began. Machines were distinguished by their Jacks painted beneath their lower planes. They could use a machine gun firing through the tail peller.

Counting officers and men—that is, at pilots, observers and mechanics—there were about 1,800 all told in the military and naval wings of the British flying service at the outbreak of hostilities.

When the Armistice came the Royal Air Force consisted of 20,000 officers and 264,000 other ranks.

THE CAREER OF TRENCARD
ANOTHER instance of this development is shown by the war career of a single man. He is Major H. M. Trencard in 1914. At the end of the war, as Sir Hugh Trencard, he became the Air Chief Marshal.

Which Is More Beautiful—Girl of To-day or Yesterday?

Noted Poster Artist Hayden Lauds Loveliness of Contemporary Women

Baron Gayne de Meyer, Portraitist, Points To Beauties Of Other Days



By MARY MARGARET McBRIDE

THE MODERN woman of this faster-paced age is the most beautiful the world has known. No time or clime has ever produced anything to equal or even to rival her, according to Howard Renwick, famous artist, who has painted thousands of her in every walk of life.

To prove his point Mr. Renwick who, as Hayden Hayden is also well known for his striking delineation of poster girls, has selected five beauties.

The women who he believes could uphold to-day's claim to supreme pulchritude against all claimants of other ages are: Ann Harding, stage star; Margaret Sullivan, of screen fame; Mrs. Allen Ryan Jr., society woman; Eleanor Holm, sportswoman, and Carolyn Edmundson, professional and business woman.

THE IDEAL woman expresses in her face and figure, and above all in her bearing, the freedom, the wholesomeness and the lack of artificiality that are so characteristic of the wide open spaces of our western country as a whole," the artist declares. "I dispute any suggestion of the decadent, in either women or art and western women are almost the only ones in the world who do not have something of the exotic or unhealthy about them."

The most beautiful persons in five different spheres of feminine activity—according to Hayden Hayden—are Ann Harding (upper left), whom he regards primarily as a "stage type"; Margaret Sullivan (upper centre) of the cinema; Carolyn Edmundson (upper right) of the professional world; Eleanor Holm (lower left) of the sports realm; and Mrs. Allen Ryan Jr., society leader.

While he disclaims any prejudice in favor of blondes, it is noticeable that Mr. Renwick's selections all lean in that direction. Ann Harding, for instance, has ash blonde hair worn usually Madonna fashion in braids or rolls around her head, and deep blue eyes.

MARGARET SULLIVAN, who talks with a slight southern accent, has brown hair and grey eyes. Mrs. Ryan's hair, parted in the middle and very smooth, has been described by one of her admirers as the color of wheat straw, a perfect golden-blond.

Miss Holm's hair is between light-blond and chestnut and she has brown eyes, a particularly ravishing combination. Miss Edmundson, fashion designer and artist, comes the nearest to all to having red hair. Her chestnut locks are shot through with red glints and her eyes are brightly blue, shaded by long dark lashes.

Mr. Renwick chose Miss Harding as the stage's outstanding beauty because, while she has been in motion pictures most of the time lately, he predicts that she will eventually return to her first love. And anyway, he adds, she is "stage type."

MISS SULLIVAN on the other hand, who has recently made her debut in pictures, is definitely screen type, he declares. Incidentally, in selecting her as a beauty, Mr. Renwick is going against what is said to be her own opinion of herself. She has said bluntly that she is "not pretty at all."

With that opinion, however, Mr. Renwick has no real quarrel, he explains, for he was not picking pretty women, but beautiful ones. And that, he points out, is something quite different.

WHILE each of the women is intensely feminine, all are studiously slenderly built and go in for healthy, wholesome exercise and sports—riding, swimming, golfing and tennis. And though they have perfect complexions with good natural color, all, with one exception, use some make-up. Miss Sullivan, the exception, eschews rouge and lipstick off the set and heartily dislikes all studio attempts to "beautify her," as she calls it.

"My friends to whom I have been talking about this idea of selecting the most beautiful women, think I am a brave man to attempt it," Mr. Renwick admitted with a laugh, adding: "I think myself that it was a bold undertaking—but I do feel it's important. For beauty is vital to us all. I've painted thousands of women and I'm willing to stand by my guns and my assertion that nobody anywhere can produce more beautiful women than we have right here in our present-day world."

THE YOUNGER generation of women is vital, healthy, animated—but not beautiful!

That's the verdict of Baron Gayne de Meyer, who for years has been photographing the beautiful women of all countries and designing clothes for them, besides.

"Ah, but certain of the younger generation's older sisters—those were beauties!" rhapsodizes the Baron. "Motion pictures had the young Canadian, Mary Pickford—Mary with the skin of a child, perfect nose, winsome mouth, adorable expression. On the stage was Elsie Ferguson, flawless, enchanting. In international society was the peerless Mrs. Gurnee Munn, who stands out in any group. In the business world was Elizabeth Arden, of distinguished loveliness."

BEAUTIFUL as young girls, these women grow in charm as they get older. They will always be beautiful, for age cannot destroy the real thing, which is what they have. And by the real thing I mean, not merely perfect features, but that and much more—like, distinction, a way of dealing with people, charm, individuality.

Search as he may among the younger women of to-day, the Baron is unable to find any trace of the will o' the wisp by which he sets such store. Where has it flown? He does not know. It is the great mystery. The Baron is sure, though, that what this generation calls beauty is only youth and abounding good health, plus at times, a pleasant prettiness, none of which, according to him, will last much after thirty.

AS A MATTER of fact, the modern woman as a rule seems to the Baron distinctly lacking in the qualities which make for lasting loveliness. Except in a few cases, he says she has no personality, that she sits like a lump, smokes too much, eats everything she wants, drinks too many cocktails and is consequently past at forty-five. For real smartness, he chooses the Italian woman of good birth and breeding, the type who never loses her figure, who is always perfect in matters of line, clothes and manner.

"French women are well-groomed and pretty," the Baron admits, "but they haven't the air of the Italian aristocrat. They keep their looks, vitality and interest in life longer, though, than the Anglo-Saxon woman."

"Take Cecil Sorel for instance,



Pictured in the full bloom of youthful beauty are the Canadian Mary Pickford (upper left), Elsie Ferguson (upper right), Mrs. Gurnee Munn (lower right) and

Elizabeth Arden (centre, below) are Baron de Meyer's choices as the loveliest women of the screen, stage, society and business worlds, respectively, in "yesterday's" generation.

permanent resistance against the ravages of time.

"They stay out until all hours, go about in fast motor cars at breakneck speed with their hair flying and their complexions burning in the wind and sun," he declares bitterly. "They lie for hours on the hot sands, they overdevelop their muscles at strenuous games. In general, they thoroughly unfit themselves for graceful, gracious old age."

PINNED down, the Baron finally admitted that beauty in the sense that he means it is so rare that few women anywhere have it. His chief count against modern women, young and old, then, is not so much their lack of beauty as their lack of balance. He resents the fact that they lead what he calls "such a dilapidated, sloppy existence," from twenty on that they never build up

ANOTHER fault the Baron has to find with the average modern woman is her slavish imitation of whatever she thinks is the fashion.

None of the women he named as beauties, he declares, has ever worn a garment simply because it was in

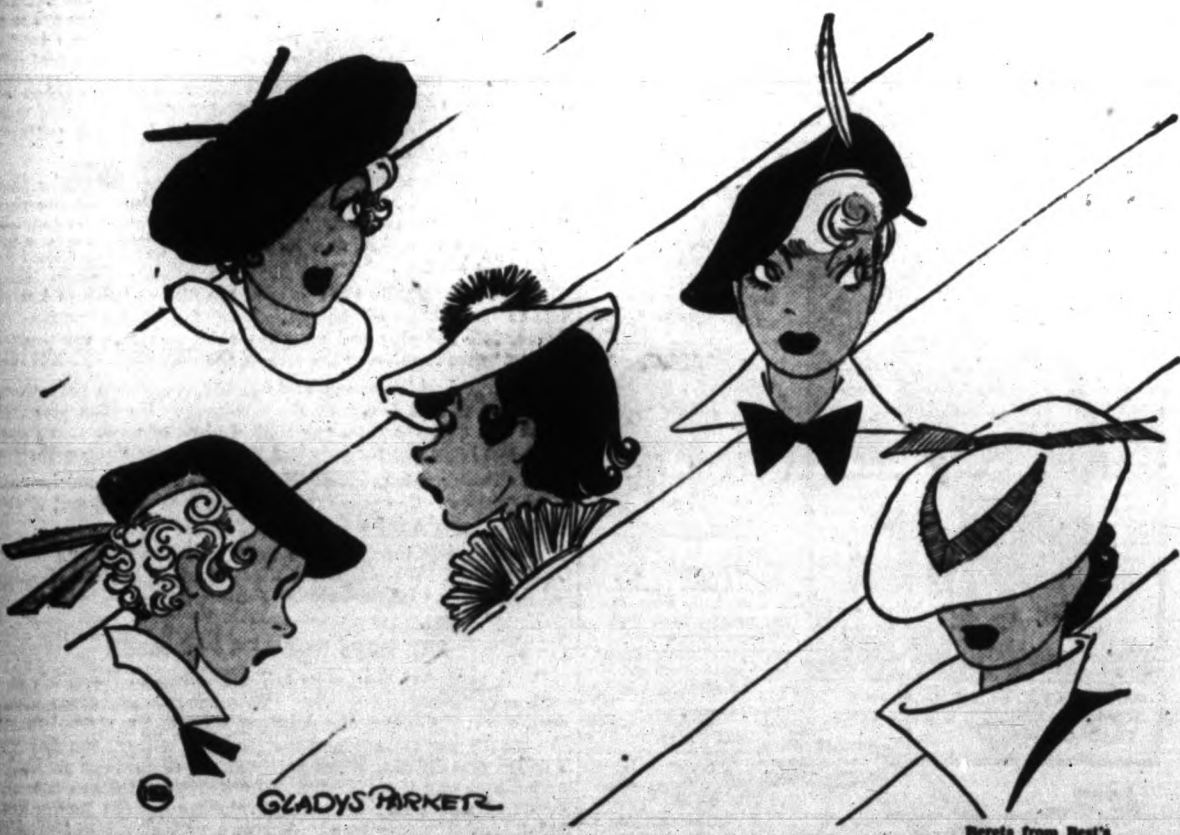
style, nor adopted a hair dress because somebody else was doing it. Each, according to him, has made of herself a personality, thus enhancing the charm of her lovely features.

COTTON IN THE HOME

The new cottons are appropriate and smart not only for wearing apparel but for use in the home. For instance, there are intricately woven cottons that look like tapestry and these make ideal draperies and divan covers. Others resemble heavy linen crash can be used for all kinds of slip covers.

Don't overlook waterproof ginghams—it's simply grand for shower curtains and the like. Organdy and voile, as always, are ideal for kitchen, bedroom and sunporch windows.

If New Fall Berets "Flop," They Will Be Smart



THE BERRY is back in a great big way. You can take it in velvet, silk, or felt but whatever you choose, you'll get a double portion. These first fall toppers are simply gorgeous. No matter how you wear them, straight on your head or clamped over one ear, they're big enough to flop all around in a

most seductive manner. They make a swell late summer pick-me-up for a tired wardrobe and will add sophistication to the most demure frock.

AT THE top, left of the sketch, black Lyons velvet is used with a corded top to give the effect of a double brim.

Dark brown felt makes the tam at the lower left of the sketch. It has a beige grosgrain ribbon band and a stiff lequered feather holding up the left side.

Deep blue felt makes an exaggerated affair so wide it is based on a skull-cap bandau to keep it in place. Red grosgrain ribbon borders this skull-cap section and forms the back bow.

In the centre a very Scottish tam is made of green velvet with a matching silk pom-pom at the top.

At the top, right, black faille is used for a very rakish-looking beret

—Gladys Parker

Washable Crepe and Linen Frocks Ideal for Sports



IF THE summertime, no matter how carefully you've planned your wardrobe, hot days and unexpected activities slip up on you and keep your dress at the cleaners' and in the tub. So now is the time to gather up a few more that can be washed at a moment's notice.

The dress on the left is white crepe with a trimming that is really

different and especially flattering to sunburned shoulders. The scarf and belt are in navy silk with white dots. It's grand for tennis, or a day at the country club. The scarf keeps it from being too tailored, and the knitted ends give it that perky look.

THE IMPORTED gold lines with the striped handkerchief tied high around the neck goes well with the

summer sun. The shirt fits snugly around the hips and flares toward the hem to give plenty of room for dashing around. If you have too many freckles on your shoulders by this time, the tiny sleeves extend far enough over to cover them, but not far enough to make you warm. The pointed pockets on the bodice are not only decorative, but will hold your compact if you are just the girl

who wishes, or your golf score if you are a girl who plays.

The buttons start at the base of the peach-silk lining and go all the way up to the end of the neckline. The bands of the sleeves are square, also the neckline and pockets of the belt buckle. Being silk, you can wear it practically any place, and feel right in it all summer, and it's a cinch to launder.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Picnics And White Pants Are All Rage In Town Now

Must Keep Clean Until You Get a Grass Stain on Your Pants and Then It Is All Over; Willie Meets H. B. Beaumont Who Is Giving Pleasure to Youngsters on His Fine Yacht Discovery Isle.

By WILLIE WINKLE

Everybody seems to be picnic crazy just now. First, we get over the Sunday school picnics, then along come lodge picnics and club picnics. It seems none of them can get along without picnics, even when you get out to camp and want to wear old clothes why you got to put on long white pants and wash your face and go to a picnic.

Well, I went to a picnic the other day and I had on these long white pants. The mothers seem to think that you've got to wear them "cause every other boy there will have them. And not one of the kids want to wear them, it's only their mothers that want to show off some style.

And what's the first thing you do when you get long pants on? I'll tell you. You slip on the grass and get long green grass stains on the seat or knees of your pants. But boy once you get one of those grass stains on your pants everything is O.K. You go up to your mother and say:

"Hey, ma, look at my pants. Jack tripped me when I was running. I couldn't help it."

Then your mother looks oh, so upset. It don't take much to upset them when they're trying to show off how clean and tidy their children are. Course other people's children are different, they just aren't brought up properly.

And your mother says something like this:

"Why, Percival, whatever is coming over you. I spend two hours washing and ironing your trousers and here you go and spoil them the first minute you have them on. Look how clean and nice Jack's trousers are. I don't know just what's coming over you."

GET EVEN

Well, I can tell you what's going to come over Percival in two minutes. He's just going to go and trip that Jack guy and put some green stains on his trousers and then Jack's mother will get a shock.

It isn't long before all the white pants are covered with stains of some kind or another. One particular thing that stains not only your pants, but your shirts and your hands and face and hair and that is eating an orange with your bare hands.

But I want to tell you that on this picnic I went to we met a swell man. His name is Mr. H. B. Beaumont and he owns a yacht called the Discovery Isle and it was built in Hong-kong and he lives on Discovery Island so he named it after his island.

Now here's one man who is not keeping his good things to himself. Do you know he brought his yacht over and took all us kids and our parents for long rides. We were out for an hour and a half on our trips. And when we were on board he wasn't running around saying don't touch this and don't touch that. He just let us think we owned the yacht and we did everything but run the engine. We all took turns at steering the yacht and maybe that ain't some thrill.

PIRATES

We were out when the sun went down and I was standing up on top of the pilot house and Mr. Beaumont says to me: "Hand down the flag, sonny." Now there's a thrill. I hauled down the flag, and then I was handed a flag which had the

FAMOUS EVANGELIST VISITS BIRD SANCTUARY



For years Jack Miner, famous Canadian naturalist, has been an intimate friend of Rev. W. A. Sunday, of evangelistic fame, but it was not until recently that Mr. Sunday visited the Miner bird sanctuary at Kingsville. In the above picture is shown Mr. Sunday feeding some of Jack Miner's feathered pets, while Mrs. Miner (left) and Mrs. Sunday (right) help in handing out the grain. On the left of the picture can be seen Jack Miner.

skull and crossbones on it and I hoisted it up half-mast, but someone shouted that wouldn't do, so I hoisted it to the mast-head.

"Now we're pirates," one kid said and we got a two-bit thrill of what pirates must have felt like when they roamed the bounding main. The only thing the water was very calm this day, if it had been bounding I guess we'd all been sick and what a pretty mess of pirates we would have made.

One of the little girls, she said she wasn't even six years old, sat on the seat by the steering wheel and steered the boat for awhile and say wasn't she proud. She thought she was driving a motor car I guess 'cause she said she drove and steered the boat.

But Mr. Beaumont he was sure swell and he had us all

sign our names in his visiting book. And he's got names of all kinds of kids and grown-ups in it. Last year, for instance, he went to Salt Spring Island and took the Boy Scouts from their camp there on trips.

When I thought about Mr. Beaumont I made up my mind that if I ever get any money when I grow up and I can buy a boat or an airplane or a motor bus or something well I won't be stingy about it. I'm going to give the kids some pleasure. Boy, I'd sooner be big-hearted like Mr. Beaumont than some of the rich men I hear about. And I'll bet Mr. Beaumont's got more friends among the kids than lots of those other rich men I hear about.

I hope that some other day I'll be able to go for another trip on Mr. Beaumont's swell yacht.

BEDTIME STORY

UNCLE WIGGILY'S FLAVORING

By HOWARD R. GARIS

Mr. Twistytail watched the rabbit gentleman as Uncle Wiggily, with a long stick, stirred the boiling kettle of salt water taffy he was making for his rabbit children.

"Don't you think it's about time you put in the one thing your wife said was needed to finish it?" asked the pig gentleman. "I'm getting hungry for some of that candy."

"So am I," said Uncle Wiggily. "Yes, I guess it's time I put in the one last thing that my wife mentioned before she hurried off to stay with your sick wife."

"And very kind it was of her, too," said Mr. Twistytail. "I think I can guess what is needed to finish the candy."

"What?" asked Uncle Wiggily.

FLAVORING NEEDED

"Some sort of flavoring," grunted the pig. "They always put the flavoring in candy the last thing. If they didn't it would all boil away and then the candy would taste like carpenter's shavings."

"That's right," agreed Uncle Wiggily. "Flavoring is surely the last thing my wife meant for me to put in and here she goes."

He picked up a box from the

shelf. "What flavoring are you going to put in?" asked the pig. "Salt," said the rabbit. "Salt?" loudly grunted the pig as he flipped his funny nose



He emptied the salt

in and out like a rubber ball playing tag with the roller skates.

"Certainly, salt!" said Uncle Wiggily. "Do you mean to tell me that salt isn't flavoring?" asked the rabbit, blinking his eyes as if he thought Mr. Twistytail might be making fun of him.

"Oh, salt is flavoring all right," admitted the fat pig, sort of digging one toe in the sand. "For that matter so is pepper and garlic and celery and nutmeg and sage and thyme and ketchup."

"But you wouldn't put any of those flavorings in candy, would you?"

"Not if I wanted to eat it," said Mr. Twistytail.

"Well, then, I ask you what kind of candy am I making?" asked Uncle Wiggily, holding the small box over the kettle.

SALT WATER TAFFY

"You told me your wife started to make salt water taffy," said the pig.

"Exactly," agreed the rabbit. "And to make salt water taffy you must flavor it with salt. Otherwise why should they call it salt water taffy?"

"I suppose you are right," said the pig, humbly like and ignorant.

"Of course I am!" chuckled Mr. Longears. "Here she goes!" So he emptied a lot of

Meannies' camp," exclaimed a Tynmite.

"Well, come on, throw," a Chap cried out. "You know what it is all about." The Tynmites all sailed right in and threw with all their might.

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DUEL TO THE DEATH



Life has its ironies in the animal kingdom. That deer, which protects itself by antlers, can die by them, too, is graphically shown in this photo of two bucks found near Hendersonville, N.C.—their horns locked after a battle unto death.

salt into the boiling taffy, stirred it up, took the kettle off the fire and, with the help of the pig, poured the candy in the greased tins to cool.

"It will soon be ready to eat," said Mr. Longears.

"I hope so," murmured the fat pig. "I'm very hungry."

"You might give a couple of grunts and half a squeal and call the children in from the raft," went on Uncle Wiggily, pointing to where the bunnies, pussies, puppies and other animals were playing in the water

until the candy should be ready. So Mr. Twistytail gave two grunts and half a squeal and in the children paddled to shore.

SMELLS GOOD

"Oh, goodie, goodie!" cried Baby Bunty sniffing the air. "Doesn't the salt water taffy smell good?"

"It will taste better," said Jingle.

"It will taste twice as good as that!" laughed Jingle. They danced around the pans of taffy. The breeze from the ocean soon cooled them.

"Baby Bunty shall have the first taste," said Uncle Wiggily, for she was a little orphan rabbit and everybody loved her. But no sooner had Baby Bunty tasted the taffy Uncle Wiggily flavored than she gave a loud cry, made a funny face and hopped to the boardwalk to take a big drink of water.

"What's the matter?"

asked Uncle Wiggily. "Don't you like my taffy?"

"It's as salty as codfish!" cried Bunty, tears in her eyes. Mr. Twistytail tasted the taffy.

"You've spoiled it," he grunted. "I thought salt wasn't the right flavoring. You should have used vanilla."

"Oh, my, good night!" cried Uncle Wiggily. "I guess I'd better buy candy after this instead of flavoring it." So he bought a lot of real taffy, properly made, and everything was all right. The salty taffy was thrown into the ocean. And if the roller skate will run down to the corner and bring back some water melon to give the lamp post a drink, I'll tell you about Uncle Wiggily's lemonade.

(Copyright, 1934, H. R. Garis.)

SEEK RAREST BIRD

With the aim of capturing Australia's rarest bird, the night parrot, eight scientists recently set out from Melbourne, Australia, on one of the longest journeys ever made in search of a zoological specimen. This bird flies by night and hides by day, and the scientists expect to travel 5,000 miles before they secure a specimen.

The night parrot was first found by white men eighty years ago. One of the members of the expedition has been admitted a member of a native tribe whose bushcraft in tracking animals and birds is almost uncanny.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



THE shell of a turtle is made of its backbone and ribs, all fused together into one solid piece. Modern physicians say that brussels bring in enough diseases to offset the good that they do in cleaning up carrion from the streets.

Auntie May's Corner

NEWFOUNDLAND GOATS

The dogs of Newfoundland have been justly honored among their kind, great picturesque fellows that they are. The huskies of the Far North have had front page publicity for their heroic work in drawing heavy komatiks across the barren wastes of snow. In Sir Wilfred Grenfell's home at St. Anthony, Newfoundland, I have seen the bronze tablet erected to the three husky friends he was forced to kill and skin to save himself from freezing when he was "Adrift on an Ice Pan," writes Edith Tallant.

But who has written of the Newfoundland goat? The milk giver which keeps alive the children of the daring fishermen on that perilous coast? To be sure one does not become the intimate friend of a goat. At least I never succeeded in gaining the confidence of one. Although I helped chaperone four Tagenblatts on the long voyage from New York to St. Anthony, I parted a stranger from these aristocrats, imported by the Grenfell Association to enrich the native breed.

It is the nanny to whom I wish to give my respects. To climb over rocks all day, nosing out bits of grass, to search for moss and twigs, to feed on pasture that would starve a cow, then at night to clamber down to sea level and give some wholesome milk!

Yet Nannie has a good time in her own way, butting into and investigating her environment. Father, mother, even the little kids wear wooden yokes, to keep their hungry noses outside the palings of the precious gardens. Precious, because in some outposts the women have carried the soil from back in the valleys to fill hollows in the rocks beside their houses.

One family I visited was mourning the loss of the young goat. Nanny had disappeared. Vanished. Could a bear have come down out of the forest behind the mountain and carried her off? Could she have slipped into a remote crevice and starved there? After a week's search her boyish owner had abandoned hope. One afternoon while he was clambering over the rocky slope behind the cottage, he heard a faint baa. He called, "Nannie!" The answer seemed to come from beneath his feet. He knelt down to peer into the square opening of the root cellar. In the damp dark below stood Nanny, lonely but serene. She had feasted on the potatoes and carrots stored there, and drunk the water that seeped in from above. How to get her out? All the neighbors climbed up to stare and make suggestions. I advised waiting until the men returned from their traps at sea. But her mistress lowered herself down the rickety ladder, caught Nannie in her arms, and with a mighty thrashing of hoofs and horns boosted her once more into daylight. With a whisk of her tail Nannie was off, looking for blueberries herself.

Dogs and goats cannot exist together. The great huskies always hungry, are kept clogged or chained in the daytime while the goats are turned loose to feed. Where the goats can be securely penned in at night the dogs are allowed to run free. The tinkling bells of feeding goats, the mournful howl of imprisoned dogs are as characteristic of Newfoundland as the smell of drying codfish and the damp saltiness of the sea breeze.

When in the isolation of a northern winter the supply of dried fish is exhausted, hunting fails and no seals come near the shore, Nannie must be sacrificed for food. Her family may feel like cannibals, but she saves their lives. No wonder they pet her. One goat of my acquaintance comes every morning to the same rock beside "the bridge," as these seafaring folk call their verandas, to have a little visit and a bit of bread with her mistress.

Nannie deserves not only the bread. Like her brave owner she deserves the respect due from those who live easily to those who struggle gamely against the hostile forces of nature.

HOW FLOWER POTS ARE MADE

The essential requirement of a flower pot is that it must be porous in order to admit moisture and air, therefore, only certain kinds of clay are suitable.

The clay is quarried and brought into the potteries. It is then reduced to the necessary fineness by crushing machinery—the only acknowledgment to modern methods made by the potters—thoroughly mixed by rotating blades, and eventually passes out in long thick slabs, to be collected by a potter and taken away to his board.

It takes ten years of constant practice before a potter is considered a finished workman.

The greatest accuracy and judgment is needed. The slab of clay are rolled into balls, each ball providing just the right quantity to make one pot. The potter then takes the ball and throws it on to a disc that he keeps revolving by working pedal with his foot.

There is a spike in the centre of the disc and this makes the hole in the bottom of the pot. Then the potter presses his fingers into the clay and pulls the sides upwards, the position of his fingers regulating the size of the pot.

The wheel whirls round, and—as if by magic—a pot appears under the skillful hands of the workman. He then stops the wheel and cuts the pot away with a piece of wire. An expert can make three or four pots in a minute, depending on the size.

The flower pots are now dried in long sheds heated by coal filled braziers. The pots shrink by one inch to six, and if the do not dry in the correct shape they crack.

After drying, the flower pots are put into a kiln and burned for four days. When they are taken out they have the familiar red color of the finished flower pot.

SHE DOES NOT ASK FOR MUCH

With regard to the habits and disposition of the milch goat much may be said in her favor. With her face and dress always neat, she is the tidest and daintiest eater of the animal family. She is very particular about her food and will eat nothing that is soiled or tainted. When pastured she delights in picking morsels here and there, changing from grass to the sweet tender shoots of weeds and bushes, and nipping off the tender buds and leaves of young trees. A grown animal, while browsing will sometimes stand erect and nip a leaf six feet from the ground.

The milch goat is gentle, playful and intelligent, and is readiness with which she accommodates herself to any situation in which she may be placed is most remarkable. Whether turned loose on a common, or out in a yard, or tethered on a grass plot with a "lean-to" for a shelter, or confined to a stable and fed, she seems equally content and grateful for the very few favors she usually receives.

Idle Aid

Details of Britain's New Unemployment Insurance Are Listed

By A. G. BROWN

LONDON, England. NO FEWER than 11,000,000 people are directly affected by the new Unemployment Insurance bill which the House of Commons at Westminster has recently given a third reading.

The bill is divided into two parts. Part I deals with unemployed persons. Part II deals with persons from sixteen to twenty-five years of age who have passed out of school through being unemployed against unemployment and who come under the scope of the "Orphan" and "Old-age" Contributory Pension Acts.

During the discussion on the bill it was stated that no other country in the world had made anything like similar provision for the unemployed.

Under the new bill children will enter the insurance system immediately on leaving school. The period during which it has been possible for an insured person to draw benefits has been extended.

Persons coming under Part II of the bill will be helped according to their need.

One of the most important features of the bill is the provision made for instruction centres for the unemployed.

The age of entry into insurance has been lowered from sixteen to fourteen years of age, making effect from September 3. The school-leaving age in Britain is fourteen. Under the old law the child leaving school at fourteen was not eligible for unemployment insurance for two years.

The rate of contributions for persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen is 2d. from the parents, 2d. from the employer and 2d. from the child.

At present anyone who has paid thirty contributions in two years can draw benefits for twenty-two weeks.

By this provision no less than 600,000 persons will be eligible for the insurance fund of £1,000,000 (£1,000,000).

The insured man after exhausting his right to benefits will not be eligible for any further benefits (a) twelve months have elapsed since the termination of his benefit, and (b) ten more contributions have been paid, and he must still prove he is unemployed.

At present persons cannot draw benefits for a child over the age of fourteen unless he is (a) under sixteen and (b) at school.

In future benefits of 2s. (50c) per week will be payable to the parents for any unemployed child less than sixteen years of age (whether at school or not), provided the child would be paying contributions if not unemployed.

In 1931 cuts were made in the scale of benefits. These are now restored under the new bill, and the following table shows the rates at present and the restored rates per week:

	Present	Restored
Man	15 s	17 s
Woman	13 s	15 s
Adult dependent	8 s	9 s
Child dependent	3 s	3 s
Young man	12 s	14 s
Young woman	10 s	12 s
Boys aged seventeen	8 s	9 s
Girls aged sixteen	6 s	7 s
Boys aged sixteen	5 s	6 s
Girls aged sixteen	4 s	5 s

With the approval of the Treasury the Minister of Labor may provide training courses for persons of sixteen years and over and make payments of such persons while under instruction.

PART II OF THE BILL. PART II provides for the appointment of an Unemployment Assistance Board, who will be responsible for payment of allowances to insured persons who have exhausted their right to insurance benefits.

Allowances by this board will be subject to a test as to means.

This board may provide training courses for persons who have attained the age of eighteen years, and may enter into agreements with local authorities whereby persons under instruction may be employed for periods not exceeding three months upon work for the local authority of such character as to render them more fit to return to regular employment, and any such agreement shall provide for payment at the expense of the authority at the rate of wages customary in the district.

A person seeking an allowance under Part II to prove the following:

"That he is registered for employment."

"That he has no work, or only such part-time work as does not enable him to earn sufficient for his needs."

"That he is in need of an allowance."

The amount of the allowance to be granted shall be determined solely by the individual's needs.

MEANS TEST. THE NEED of the applicant shall be determined in accordance with regulations which shall provide that the resources of all members of the household of which he himself is a member (due regard being also to the personal requirements of those members whose resources are taken into account).

In computing the resources of the household the following provisions shall be complied with:

The first five shillings of any such pay from friendly society and the first seven and sixpence any benefits under the National Health Insurance Act, and the whole of any maternity benefit for those acts shall be disregarded.

The first one pound of any widow's or disability pension shall be disregarded.

Any weekly payment by way of compensation for the arrears of wages of workmen's compensation shall be disregarded.

Lipstick Dangers Seen In Senate

Special Correspondence of The Victoria Daily Times

WASHINGTON.

WEATHER is responsible for this senatorial reprieve as this, which occurred during consideration of the food and drug bill.

Senator Copeland: "I hold in my hand the photograph of a beautiful woman and I submit it to the senator from Illinois."

Senator Neely: "I object!"

Senator Lewis: "I object to these expressions of envy on the part of eminent senators."

Senator Neely: "Not envy, but fear of suspension of proper senatorial activities prompted my objection."

(Senator Ham Lewis starts passing the picture around.)

Senator Neely: "Before the senator shows the attention of the entire Senate in the photograph of the beautiful girl, let me inquire if this bill contains any inhibition against excessive use of lipstick."

Senator Copeland: "No, I am glad to say that it does not."

Senator Neely: "I should be much more enthusiastic about the bill if it contained such provision. The excessive use of lipstick has greatly increased the world's troubles. Lipstick is not healthful for women. It is not safe for men."

Senator Copeland: "Does the senator wish to testify on the subject at any great length?"

(Neely declined. The photograph was one of a woman who had been blinded by an eyeful cosmetic such as Copeland's bill seeks to bar. The Senate showed little interest in this phase of the matter.)

MARRIAGE

Takes More Than Love To Make It Successful To-day

By HELEN WELSHIMER

LOVE needs a little extra flavor or it will drop like last April's Easter lily. It's a grand emotion, this soul-stirring, heart-breaking upheaval, and a marriage which doesn't start with it and keep up the excitement—quietly, in time, of course—remains a birthday cake that doesn't have white icing and pink candles.

But affection isn't enough to use as a basis for marriage any more than sugar is sufficient for the baking of a cake. A cake that does not digest is unpalatable. So is a marriage which is lacking in the essential ingredients.

Dr. Paul Popenoe of the California Institute of Family Relations, who has been addressing the Home Economics Conference, stated recently that romantic love for each other is not enough for two people to use as their marriage basis. Two people who would make their marriage succeed must have the same goal and some mutual rugged interests, he asserts.

DR. POPENOE is telling the truth. Love may glorify the commonplace, leave you breathless in the moonlight, singing in the rain, oblivious to time and place and caution. But if that affection has not been centered around someone whose appeal is mental and spiritual as well as physical, that love will dry up like a field of wheat in a Kansas drought.

The British fisherman and the gypsy maid with the wild red lips sometimes discover that their nuptial reaction is like. When they do they find peace and love becomes a perennial plant, though the fisherman lives for the sea and the gypsy maid's heart roams the hills. But if she knows the language of the wind in the pines, while the fisherman's ears are tuned to the pounding of the surf, she will find little joy in watching the harbor and mending sails.

WE CANNOT promise to love another forever and ever. We make our pledges in the hope that we can do so, with a sincere desire that we will live happily ever after. We promise to do all in our power to preserve love, to keep faith and render loyalty. Beyond that, some would say, one cannot go. But there is another step. If man or woman makes sure that the one whom he loves has his roots in the same soil, is interested in the same things, is traveling the same path and came from the same environment, a long, long step toward happiness is taken.

When the betrothed no longer thrills to the passionate chaffeur's kisses and the fact that his spouse and verbs do not agree gives grating, she will become homesick for one of her own kind. Certainly the physical appeal is necessary. But marriage requires so much more.

AS DR. POPENOE says, if emotional love is all one looks for in marriage, then either the man or woman is justified in severing the marriage tie and turning to another who promises more romantic love.

There is certain alchemy, to be sure, that draws a certain man and a certain woman together. But if he wants the road to Dublin and she is going to London, how can they travel together?

Like calls unto like, they say. But it takes a well-tuned ear to pick out the right voice in the chorus!

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What They Say

AUSTRALIAN plan is based on the simple principle that before you obtain money you must earn it.

—Archdale Parkhill, Postmaster-General of Australia.

YOU CAN'T get anywhere by being antagonistic. I learned in prison you got to use molasses instead of vinegar.

—Charles Fennel, notorious swindler.

RED CAUSES a nervous reaction, and when a bridge player gets too many red cards it arouses the fighting spirit.

—Dr. Lee G. Miller, optometrist.

I CAN'T understand why men leave home for this beastly stuff (wine).

—Viscountess Nancy Astor.

HURT got the right idea. He ought to debate longer on lots of things, though, before popping off.

—Dr. George S. Long, Senator Long's brother.

LISTEN, you big bum, go chase yourself around Central Park.

—Daily Band, fan dancer, to Max Bear, heavyweight champion.

NO GOVERNMENT can long endure, no economic or social system can succeed, that does violence to the moral sense of the people.

—President James R. Angell of Yale.

WE TEACH culture—whatever that is in this era—and believe it to be a substitute for character.

—Dr. Jacques Redway, famous geographer.

REPLACING horses, that the capitalistic system has withstood. Are the factors at work now so much stronger than the factors that were at work before?

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"I can't predict when this will be over, when the toys will be returned, but I am certain that they will be returned as good as ever."

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"Red Emma" Anarchist

G. J. D. on Music of the Day

By G. J. D.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE of The Victoria Daily Times. **RED EMMA**, GOLDMAN, who showed her militant anarchism to the extent of saying a good word for President Roosevelt and living in non-proletarian style as the actor after she was admitted to this country, is being welcomed wherever she goes by scores of people who "know her when." One of the friendly reminiscences at a dinner the other evening came some anecdotes concerning an Emma Goldman whom Reddy American never knew. . . . One woman told of the time she went to visit the anarchist, who had been ill for several days, but now was convalescent. Found her still aged and inquired anxiously if there's been a relapse. Miss Goldman said no, she felt fairly well but wasn't able to be up and around yet because she didn't have any clothes. Seems that during her illness she had given away every stitch of her wardrobe to unfortunate friends who had come to see her.

Another friend once called on Miss Goldman and found her weeping bitterly. All her militant and courage and habitually cold defiance seemed to be dissolved in some deep personal sorrow. The friend made sympathetic inquiry. "I guess anybody'd cry," sobbed the woman whose name in those days was supposed to be synonymous with blood and violence. "Do you realize that at this very minute four anarchists are being murdered in Japan?"

One other scandal on the real Emma Goldman: Her close friends agree that if she hadn't made headlines with her inflammatory political activities she would have become famous anyway with her coffee and cooking.

MORE ABOUT THE FIED PIER LEGEND. IT IS CERTAIN that the Legend of the Fied Pier has seized the imagination of man more than any of the marvelous stories handed down from early times. Interest following the story of Fied Pier related on July 14, in The Times music column again shows how well it is known. Questions have been asked as to who was Fied Pier? Was he devil or angry rat catcher? Its mystery simply grips the mind, and of course it will never be known what actually happened in Hamelin on June 24, 1864. The one surviving evidence points to the conclusion that at least 130 children mysteriously disappeared and were never heard of again. The statement has been reiterated in town archives and in inscriptions on public buildings, and for centuries, as has already been said, the people of Hamelin have been accustomed to date their legal documents from "the year of the Exodus of the Children." When a new town gate was built in 1866 the inscription on it read:

"Centum ser denos cum magis ab urbe pulsis Duxerat ante annos 273 condita porta fuit," meaning that it was 273 years after the fied pier legend away 130 children from the town.

Another inscription, copied in 1865 from the front of an old house in Hamelin market-place, begins: "Anne Christi 1864," and a rhyme about the 130 children was carved on another building in the town.

MADE STORY FAMOUS. WHERE did Browning, whose poem has made the story famous throughout the English-speaking world, get his material? Even here there is mystery. But in all probability Browning's source came from an old English book (London, 1628) by Verstegen, strangely entitled "A Description of Decayed Intelligence," which recounted the broken bargain about the rate and the pier's playing through the streets, the lame child who returned with the tale, and another version written by Father Athanasius Kircher in 1666, in which it is stated that after the repudiation of the debt the pier returned best day dressed as a hunter, with hawke, hawk, and pier, and all children away the age for four and twelve."

The truth is not likely, now, ever to be known, but we can be grateful for the legend and for Browning's art in transforming gloom into a gay and colored story.

RUSSIAN BALLETS' DAILY LIFE. THE RETURN of the Russian Ballet has been marked with unusual success at Covent Garden. A glimpse at the daily routine of its life shows tremendous and constant rehearsal and performance. Imagine a performance each evening of the week, with two matinees, and rehearsals every morning and all the morning. The life of the troupe is in the theatre, and the general public can hardly believe the hours spent, after five months in London, many of those in the ballet knew nothing of London, and only the whereabouts of the hotels at which they stopped and the Alhambra Theatre that they danced at.

In the company are eighty choreographers, regisseurs, masters of ballet, dancers, and their mothers—and sometimes their fathers. All have been taken by their manager, Col. de Basil, a Russian, to Monte Carlo, to London, and from London to New York and Saratoga and back to London again in the last year.

New York has seen no ballet since 1916, the year the great Diaghileff last visited this city, and when the boldest and most original ballet the present company has in its repertoire—"Les Preagues"—was presented. New York "was at first very doubtful," and took some time to get used to the nervousness of the company—this using of dancing as an interpretation of the music, the use of using music merely as an accompaniment to dancing. Chicago was more open-minded and took to "Preagues" so enthusiastically that it had to be given at every performance. Col. de Basil says: "In the American provinces one had to be very careful what one did."

HAS TO TAKE REGULAR TURN. EVERY individual of the Russian Ballet has to take his or her turn and work for the good of the ballet as a whole. It is no wonder that this combined work of the whole can produce at Covent Garden evening after evening an ensemble that is "an intoxication of the senses."

The programme given in one evening comprised "Les Deux Cygnes," "The Three-cornered Hat," and "Preagues." The first Danilova's Swan Princess, the second Spanish, and the three Orloffs and the heroic in the last. Sir Thomas Beecham conducted.

The eminent and popular Savoyard, Sir Henry Lytton, closed his career in Dublin when he severed his connection with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company after the final performance of that company's engagement at Dublin, June 30. The "Queen of the Guard" was staged, and the whole theatre was booked up days before the performance.

A MUSICAL WELL. SOMEWHERE in an old district called Taban, lying on the Suda side of the River Danube, there is to be restored a Turkish musical well that was constructed at the beginning of the nineteenth century. This well has been designated the "Eight Wonder of the World."

It was originally constructed in the Transylvanian town of Marosvásarhely, and consisted of a basin containing 3,000 pailfuls of water, above which terraced steps culminated in a cupola supported by six curved pillars. This cupola, surrounded by a figure of Neptune, concealed the mechanism that produced "Turkish music," which was played every six hours and could be heard over an area of six or seven miles.

The inventor of the well, Peter Bodor, was regarded as the greatest Hungarian technical genius of his time, and in the process of time became so skilled at clockmaking that some influential people of the district sent him abroad to study. When only a child he built a model windmill, in which he ground corn into fine flour, and later one of his greatest works was the construction of the town, which begins with M and ends with Y, of an oak bridge without a single nail being used.

Another invention brought Bodor into prison, in which with two fantastic humors of genius he constructed a printing press under his doorstep, so that every visitor who crossed his threshold caused a ten-florin note to be issued in the cellar. But he himself by his own effort never produced a note, neither did he circulate any of the notes.

Not so scrupulous were his friends, and the discovery of his press brought him a sentence of twenty years. This was commuted to two or three months, when Bodor was commissioned to construct the musical well.

Many years after, the figure of Neptune was overturned by a storm, and the mechanism which produced the music broke. The inventor refused to reconstruct the mechanism, and he died without revealing its secret.

Now a part of the plans of the well has been discovered by an engineer in Transylvania, and it is believed that the reconstruction can be done at a cost of \$5,000. It is wondered if this eighth wonder of the world can really be restored!

Boom to End Slump

Historian James Truslow Adams Says Country Has Been Through Worse Times, And Recovery Will Come With Rush, As Usual

THROUGH the entire history of America booms and depressions have run as regularly as a normal pulse, and the present depression will be ended by a boom just as all the others have been, James Truslow Adams, historian, author of "The Epic of America" and former Wall Street broker, says in an interview.

The country has been through far worse times than these, he said, adding that he had seen Northern Pacific Railroad stock sell at 25 cents a share, only to rise in less than ten years to \$1,000 a share.

"In the panic that lasted from 1857 to 1861," he said, "50 per cent of the property in the United States changed hands. In 1893 there were nearly as bad, and from 1873 to 1879 the depression was far worse than that. In 1893 I saw troops outside our house here in New York and cavalry charging a hungry mob. Many of the large railroads were thrown into the hands of receivers. There have been excellent times since."

"It is usual to say that general conditions, inventions of labor-saving machinery, the experiment in Russia, the war debt, are behind all this trouble now. All have something to do with it, but when you consider the smooth curves of booms and depressions running through history from 1790 on, it is to wonder how really important they are."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Assassin Bug, Insect Gangster

How Hardened Criminals, Who Are Alluringly Disguised, Entice, Kidnap and Kill Their Unsuspecting Victims



Left: The tropical assassin bug, whose forelegs are formed into powerful tentacles with which it grips and crushes its victims.



Right: The South American assassin bug is a day-deceiver with posterior joints which look like spurs.

NUMBERED public enemies of human society have their counterparts in the insect world, one member of which, the assassin bug, may be listed as "Number One."

Entomologists have classified some 40,000 species of bugs, a great many of which are highly dangerous to mankind, to say nothing of the plant and animal life. Like their counterparts, the modern gangsters, a number of species are equipped by nature to carry on their predatory operations because of their Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde appearance. Many of them are exquisite to behold and seem to be part of the foliage on which they perch, but woe to the poor insect or vegetable that gets into the grasp of one of these hardened criminals of the insect underworld.

The assassin bug, which is a denizen of the tropics, is truly an extraordinary creature. The abdomen of

Sumatran variety is coated with a frothy colorless compound which affords an increased bearing-surface when the insect is flying. A Central American species carries two spoon-shaped growths in its abdomen.

In this family are found also some of the most delicate creatures of the entire insect-world, assassin bugs of the genus *Emes*, with a long and slender body and truly impossibly long and thin legs and feelers. Very delicately, and thanks to its thinness, invisibly, the tiny, rodlike body creeps forward, but the eyes are on the constant lookout for prey, and with lightning-like rapidity, the fore-legs, modified into tentacles, wrap themselves around their victims.

Bugs live on both land and water, but the majority of the different species are land-dwellers. Among the latter are the various ill-smelling insects which infest berries. All repre-

sentatives of this family are peaceable, but nevertheless often very injurious plant-pests.

One of the most noteworthy is an East African insect known to entomologists as "*Triatoma sanguinaria*." The male carries antlers resembling those of the male deer, which are the ends of the fore-legs. These antlers are extremely useful when it comes to snatching or kidnapping other insects.

The entire tribe of assassin bugs contains many predatory species which often inflict painful stings even upon human beings. In keeping with their predatory nature, the head of this family, which contains the sting, is especially well developed.

The long, one-piece bug (*conobius sanguinaria*) is an unpleasant fellow for the inhabitants of the southern part of the United States and of Mexico. Its Brazilian relative is even the carrier of a very dangerous trypanosomal disease.

A true wolf in sheep's clothing is represented by the African *Phonocentrus*, which has an external resemblance to the African boll weevil, be-

longing to an entirely different family of bugs, and which likewise lives on cotton plants and under the cover of its disguise, attacks its victims and sucks them dry.

The larvae of the *conobius* inhabiting the Mediterranean region exude a sticky secretion covering the entire body. This in turn is covered with sand or dust, thus giving the insect the appearance of a lump of earth or mud, rather than that of a living creature. In this way, many of its victims are fooled, and venturing nearer, are caught in the long tentacles.

A South American bug, called the *diator*, is a day-deceiver. Its posterior joints, which look like spurs, are expanded into gaily colored, petal-like organs for the purpose of deceiving birds and other victims.

Another species of insect, included in which are locusts and plant-lice, belong to the so-called *beak* insects. This designation is due to the fact that their mouthparts, which have been modified into a highly complicated piercing and sucking apparatus, is concealed in a beak.

Britain Opens Great Mersey Tunnel World's Biggest Under-water Tube

LIVERPOOL. ENGLAND, long envious of gigantic engineering projects in other countries, had a thrill of its own on July 18 when the greatest under-water tunnel in the world was opened between Liverpool and Birkenhead. Completed at a depression-defying cost of \$65,000,000, the 2.15-mile tube burrows beneath the Mersey River.

Under-river tubes for railway and vehicular traffic are not new. There are two at Detroit linking America and Canada, one under the St. Clair River, connecting Sarnia, Ontario, with Port Huron, Mich., and New York City's waters are literally honeycombed with tunnels.

FERRIES TOO SLOW FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC

The reasons for building a vehicular passageway under the Mersey River were very much like those that made necessary the great Holland Tunnel between Manhattan and New Jersey. Just as in America a vast number of motor vehicles once were compelled to travel by slow-moving ferry boats between the metropolis and the group of cities on the New Jersey side, so there was a similar tide of car traffic carried between Liverpool and Birkenhead, also by ferry. The boats were often slowed up or totally held up by fog and other weather conditions.

Liverpool is not only one of the world's great ports, but also a great manufacturing centre. In such a small country, with distances so comparatively short, an increasing amount of goods is carried by motor lorries. A quicker method than ferries was imperative. At first, just as in New York, a bridge was thought of. But a bridge over the Mersey, like a bridge over the Hudson, would be a nuisance to big ocean-going steamers. So in 1925 a joint committee from Liverpool and Birkenhead got authorization from Parliament to build a tunnel.

The British plan was quite different from the New York one. The Holland scheme has two tunnels, one for traffic from New York. Each tunnel has room for two lanes of cars. The Mersey has only one tunnel, which can take four lanes of traffic abreast, two on each way, each traffic lane being over 8½ feet wide. The interior diameter of the tunnel is



ENGLAND POINTS WITH PRIDE to her new Mersey Tunnel. Upper left: One of the gigantic air ventilators for the tunnel. Upper right: The Liverpool entrance to the tube. Lower left: A map showing how the new under-river passageway will speed up vehicular traffic southward out of Liverpool. Lower right: An interior view of the tunnel.

forty-four feet. The interior given up to traffic is thirty-six feet wide. The tunneling under the river bed was through sandstone. It was begun with pneumatic hammers, but this being too slow, explosives were used. The work was started from both sides of the river simultaneously after Princess Mary inaugurated it in December, 1925. So well was the plan carried through that on April 5, 1926, the heading from Liverpool met that from Birkenhead almost exactly under the middle of the river.

As the tunnel progressed, it was lined with segmental rings of cast

iron, each ring being built up from twenty-four segments, weighing about 1,800 pounds each. Each ring was put in place before the next one was started. Broken rock was placed around the exterior and concrete was pumped in under pressure so that the tunnel was virtually encased in a watertight, concrete envelope. The roadway is built of cast iron and is the largest stretch of such a highway in existence, containing 46,000 square yards.

ONE OF THE chief obstacles to the use of ultra-violet light in microscopic work was the fact that the ultra-violet radiations of the range below 3,000 mill all the bacteria under observation.

THE TELEVISION microscope is a new adaptation of his television apparatus which was described in The New York Times on June 27, 1933. The new apparatus duplicates in every respect the mechanism of the human eye, but it is the eye of a mythical creature, greater in its capacity than the vision of the proverbial hawk or any other living thing.

Instead of the millions of rods and cones behind the retina in the human eye, this artificial eye contains an electronic mosaic, in which millions of individual photo-electric cells are crowded into a square inch. This mosaic takes the light from an image and converts it into electrical energy, consisting of short radio waves. These waves are sent to any desired distance, then transformed back into light energy, and are thus made visible.

But in addition to translating the light of the visible spectrum into radio waves, the new instrument, known as the *television microscope*, also can be employed. Dr. Zworykin explained, with the "invisible light" of the ultra-violet and the infra-red range of the spectrum. The ultra-violet range can be used for the seeing of things smaller than the wave length of visible light, and the infra-red rays can

be employed for seeing things through fog and haze.

The apparatus, Dr. Zworykin explained in an interview, is not yet being commercially produced either for television or for super-microscopic work. As far as research is concerned, however, the apparatus is an accomplished feat, ready for the service of science.

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MAN MAKES NEW PLANS TO CONQUER UPPER AIR

CONQUEST of the upper air, the rarified atmosphere more than ten miles above the earth, is now the goal of adventurous scientific men in many countries. They dream of vast air-liners, dwarfing those of the modern world, hurtling through the stratosphere at tremendous speeds.

They dream of wresting from the air at these great heights scientific secrets which to-day are baffling—full knowledge of the nature of the cosmic rays, for instance.

Public imagination was first seized by these great altitudes when the Belgian, Professor Piccard, went up more than ten miles in a balloon. Then came the ascent of the Soviet balloon "USSR" to nearly twelve miles, and the balloon flight of the Americans, Settle and Fordney, to 61,327 feet (more than 11½ miles).

FLIER CLAD IN STEEL

NOW, in workshops and laboratories as far apart as Soviet Russia, the United States and Spain, plans and preparations for new explorations upwards are being made.

For instance, Lieutenant-Colonel Emilio Herrera, a member of the Spanish Geographical Society, hopes to make a record-breaking stratospheric ascent soon.

His ambition is to reach a height of 70,000 feet (nearly fifteen miles) and there to find proofs substantiating his theory that airplane speeds of more than 600 miles an hour are possible.

He will not make the attempt in a sealed globe as previous fliers have done, but will ascend in a basket swung beneath a tremendous balloon 100 feet in diameter, and carrying 20,000 cubic yards of gas.

He will be protected by a short "ventilator suit," a futuristic-looking garment like a futuristic nightgown, combining the features of medieval armor and a diver's suit. Dials of his instruments will be strapped to his arms as though they were wristlet watches.

The flight will be a solo one, as so far, no one has been able to ascend alone, and the airman will take off from Madrid.

THE STRATOSPHERE ROBOT

MEANWHILE, Soviet scientists at Leningrad will begin, in a few weeks, to build a balloon, designed to ascend fifteen miles into the stratosphere.

It is known as the "automatic stratosat," and will not carry passengers. Instead it will be equipped

with a special wireless apparatus to record meteorological conditions for the benefit of listeners below. The set will weigh only forty-four pounds.

Automatic signals will register such details as the moisture of the air, the temperature, and the direction of the wind.

Other apparatus in the balloon will help scientists in the study of cosmic rays, while arrangements are being made for samples of air to be drawn in at varying levels and stored for inspection.

When the balloon reaches its maximum height it will burst, allowing the apparatus to float to earth by means of a parachute. The envelope will have a capacity of 300 cubic yards and the balloon is to be launched at St. Petersburg, near Leningrad.

Professor Mozhayev, who is in charge of the scheme, is at the moment experimenting with small balloons.

INTO THE OZONE LAYER

THE TWO Americans—Major Chester L. Fordney of the Marine Corps, and Lieutenant-Commander Settle of the United States Navy—who have already made one stratospheric flight, are by no means satisfied with their achievement.

They have another plan in mind. This is a new balloon flight into the upper reaches of the atmosphere, possibly to the unprecedented height of fifteen miles.

In their first flight, Settle and Fordney had a balloon of 600,000 cubic feet capacity. They believe that fifteen miles could be reached with a bag of 1,500,000 cubic feet.

Major Fordney says that one of their most important aims would be the penetration of the so-called ozone layer. This layer, once computed to be thirty-five miles above the earth, has been placed somewhat lower by more recent calculations.

Major Fordney believes that a fifteen-mile flight might pierce it and provide observations of vast benefit in forecasting the weather.

Twenty-seven oil refineries operated in the Dominion of Canada in 1932 and seven other plants were engaged primarily in compounding lubricating oils and greases.

DOCTORS RISKING LIVES IN VACCINE TEST



Risking their own lives that they may save other lives, volunteers in New York were preparing to take a second injection of serum in an effort to develop a vaccine to immunize children from infantile paralysis. Dr. Maurice Brodie, the young Canadian doctor of New York University, who helped to develop the new serum and was to submit to another "shot," is shown (left) with Dr. Josephine Neal and Dr. Henry Wirt Jackson, who also took injections.

A Yoke for the Gossip

THE MOST effective punishment that can be administered to any wrong-doer, according to criminologists, is to give the malefactor a dose of his own medicine. At least, that was the method used during the sixteenth century to punish scolds and gossips.

Gossips and scolds were punished by being yoked together and made to talk incessantly until they not only ran out of something to talk about, but were winded by their war of words.

The "Gossip Yoke" was a part of the regular equipment of every medieval jail. This yoke consisted of a board which was hinged together in such a way that two women could be joined into it as a yoke. The head went through one hole and the hands through others. In this way they could express their views of each other with entire freedom, but with the assurance that the opposite party could not hit back.



A yoke used in the sixteenth century to punish scolds and gossips.

Offenders who were confined in this species of pillory often were themselves out in denouncing each other, and sometimes would fall down on the ground together, totally exhausted.

Super-microscope Uses Television To Open Vast Ranges for Science

A NEW television super-microscope, which will enable science to see things far beyond the range of the most powerful ultra-microscopes now in existence and will increase the range of vision to include the forbidden realms of the ultra-violet and infra-red wave lengths, was described before a joint meeting of the American Physical Society and the Optical Society of America at Columbia University.

The new all-seeing artificial eye, which promises to make it possible for the first time actually to see the ultra-microscopic filterable viruses, such as the deadly virus of infantile paralysis and the less virulent virus of the common cold, was described before the distinguished gathering of scientists by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, research engineer of the RCA-Victor Company's research laboratories at Camden, N.J.

Dr. Zworykin is the inventor of the device for taking photographs at long distances by radio and of the kinoscope and the kinoscope, revolutionary inventions for television.

COSMIC RAY DATA GIVEN

THE SAME gathering heard Professor Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winner in physics, of the University of Chicago, announce for the first time the data on the cosmic ray obtained by his instruments sent up on the recent Settle-Fordney balloon flight into the stratosphere, eleven and a half miles above the earth.

According to Professor Compton, the latest data, studies on which have just been completed by him, definitely settle in Dr. Compton's favor the long-standing controversy between himself and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, also a Nobel Prize winner, as to the nature of the cosmic ray.

The data show, Dr. Compton said, that all or most of the cosmic rays coming down to earth are positively charged electrical particles, consisting of either protons (nuclei of hydrogen atoms) or positrons (particles of positive electrical charge which have the same mass as the electron).

NOT ALPHA PARTICLES

THE DATA definitely prove for the first time, he added, that the cosmic rays observed on earth, or at comparatively low altitudes above it, are not alpha particles (nuclei of helium atoms) or photons (electrically neutral units of radiation, such as light rays, X-rays or gamma rays from radium).

It is the contention of Dr. Millikan and his school that the primary or original cosmic rays are photons and not electrically charged particles, as

Sip While Eating Now Good Practice

IN OUR early youth, we were told that we ought not to do anything until we had finished meals. Taking sips of water between mouthfuls was declared to be unhealthy—and our parents' advice was in accordance with some scientific theory.

Now, however, an authority on dietetics says that this is all wrong. This authority, Professor J. A. N. of Bristol University, is reported The British Medical Journal to be:

"To get the maximum nutrition of solid food, water should be taken in small quantities at frequent intervals during a meal."

It has been proved by experiment in man and animals that a real dilution of solid food in stomach makes the food go fast.

"A dietary which, taken with water, will not suffice to maintain the balance of intake and output be made to do so by adding water to the meals."

be made very high, because the of the individual photo-cell in electronic mosaic, the artificial and cones, can be made as small desired, several million to the square inch as compared with only at 200,000 corresponding entities in sensitive elements of the human eye.

Through recent advances in electron optics, he added, the aim of electron beam which plays on mosaic, converting the electrical light energy, also can be made as small as necessary. This principle it is possible to see objects smaller than the wave-lengths of visible light as so it with a high degree of resolution hitherto impossible.

SENSITIVITY TO BE MADE GREATER

AT THE same time, Dr. Zworykin added, there is now considerable reason to believe that the sensitivity of the device, great as it is, can be increased even to greater extent.

"We have developed amplifiers," Dr. Zworykin said, "with which original energy can be amplified hundreds of times, thus giving increased brilliancy of the image many times above the original image. We have also developed a new method of electrical magnification of the optical image with changing the optics."

Therefore, although the new apparatus would give much greater magnification of the starlight, it would not give greater resolution, which is also necessary in star study.

In the case of microscopic study, however, the range of the invisible spectrum, the ultra-violet and infra-red, can be chosen at will as the medium for observation.

Yet, Dr. Zworykin added, even the resolution of the new apparatus can



Farm Garden



Farm Has Wonderful New Poultry House

Poultry Expert Gives Advice

Double-yard System; Lime Sweetens Dirty Run; Swepters Out of Date

"I have lived in many places on the Pacific Coast," said J. L. Lang, poultry expert at the Braefoot Estate Demonstration Farm, "yet I have never found a better place for chickens than Vancouver Island."

The old idea that any poor land would do for hens has gone by the board, he declared, and to-day farmers realize that the best land for fowls is that which grows good green crops.

Mr. Lang believes in a double yard system with the poultry house preferably in the center of the two runs. Thus while the chickens are occupying one yard, the other is growing green crops. This poultryman gives out, wheat, or rye in the runs, and is able to catch the chickens from one yard to the other every six months.

Outside the runs hails, mangle and carrots are being raised for winter green feed. Though he believes in giving the birds as much free range as possible the layers will be confined in the houses during the winter. Mr. Lang thinks that soil contamination is the cause of the heavy mortality among chickens. Germs and diseases from the dirt around the houses get into the ground and thus spread through the flock. Therefore, before he ploughs the runs he carefully sweeps them absolutely clean, and spreads lime on the soil near the chicken house.

TROUBLES INSTEAD OF HOPPERS
According to Mr. Lang, no longer do modern chicken houses have hoppers for mash. Food in hoppers is likely to get stale and mildewy, and it has been found that chickens will eat more if there is fresh stuff in front of them. Food also gets stuck in the hoppers and edges and becomes a centre for disease. It is believed that a large number of the deaths among poultry flocks from parasites are caused by hoppers.

In the Braefoot Estate Demonstration Farm the mash is fed in long troughs. These troughs only have to be filled every second or third day, and have a roller on top to prevent the birds pulling the feed.

School Garden

The garden in front of the Shewanigan Lake School has always been a source of admiration to visitors. It is built in the shape of an amphitheatre, with terraces sloping down to a central lower garden.

The landscape work was begun in 1927-1928, just after the old school was burned down. Capt. E. V. Felen followed the contour of the ground in his lay-out. He drained a swamp to form the lower part of the garden, which is still on a level with the lake, and which has wonderfully rich and fertile soil. The school garden is a complete terrace work up toward Copman House.

The boys in the school take an interest and pride in the beautiful garden, and many of them help the captain in his work. The smaller boys have a garden of their own, in which they learn the rudiments of plant culture from actual practice. All the trees, vines, and creepers in the garden have been planted in the last six or seven years. There is a golden willow which has reached a height of thirty feet in less than six years. A much-admired Dorothy Perkins took only three years to cover a twelve-foot over twenty feet in length, and a lovely wisteria has grown fifty feet in the last five years.

Capt. Felen attributes the enormous growth of these plants to careful pruning and cultivation. The soil around the school is a gravelly red loam, which is ideal for roses and holly, and with careful fertilizing can be made to grow almost anything.

Local Jersey Cows Make Milk Records

James Brunner, secretary of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, reports that the following cows have completed their milking records.

Jeany cow, Miller Ranch Standard Bred, owned by Miller Ranch of Metcalfe, gave 5,184 pounds of milk and 597 pounds of fat, in 305 days at two years and 120 days of age. Bred was used by Golden Standard Bred.

Jeany cow, Olympic Town Dorr Cow, bred and owned by W. J. Henshaw of Victoria, gave 5,655 pounds of milk and 644 pounds of fat, with an average test of 3.35 per cent. in 305 days at three years and thirty-seven days of age.

Has Walls of Double Thickness; Indirect Draught Keeps Litter Dry; Elevated Manure Carrier.

By "CERES"

Standing back from Cedar Hill Cross Road is a neat green and white building with a white fence around it. This is the poultry house of the Braefoot Estate Demonstration Farm, which was designed by some of the best experts in the province, and, according to J. L. Lang, manager of the farm, is the last word in modern chicken coop construction.

The poultry house is a combination pitch roof house with the short pitch in front and the long, lower roof in the rear, or just the reverse of the old Tolman house. This type of house is preferred because it allows more sunlight inside, and since the perches are closer to the roof, the birds keep warmer at night.

The house has four pens, two on each side of a large feed room in the centre, and is capable of holding 500 birds. The pens are eighteen by twenty-four feet each, and at the present moment are divided by wire netting, but on account of the seasonal sales on the island, Mr. Lang is going to put in solid partitions.

WINDOWS UNDER NETTING
The walls are of double thickness, made up of double, tar-paper, and dry-siding on the outside. The flooring and dropping boards are tongue-and-grooved, and the planks in the dropping boards are laid crosswise instead of longitudinally, so that there is no hindrance when scraping the boards clean. The four rows of perches are joined together and hinged to the wall so that they can be lifted out of the way when the droppings have to be removed. The top of the perches are seven inches above the dropping boards.

In the front of the house, three feet above the floor, is the wire netting. Below the wire opening are windows, and also beneath the dropping board are further windows. These latter are necessary because hens face the light when scratching, and if there is only light from the front, the litter gets kicked under the dropping boards. An even distribution of light results in an even distribution of litter.

An interesting innovation in this house is the indirect draught, which keeps the litter dry. The draught comes through baffle-board-ventilators which are on a level with the floor under the dropping boards. Air also circulates down through the space where the two roofs join. This main ventilation runs the whole length of the house.

Water is laid throughout, there being taps in the centre of each pen. An automatic system, operated by a float, keeps the water in the drinking basins at the same level. A cone over the tap prevents the chickens fouling the water.

LAYING NESTS REVERSED
The batteries of laying nests are placed the opposite way round to the nests in most houses. The runways and entrances by which the hens reach the nests face the wall, instead of facing outward. There are three tiers of nests in each compartment, and each battery of three has a sloping top to prevent the hens from roosting.

All the dropping boards and perches, according to the manager, will be painted with creosote and coal oil, and the floor will be covered with some cheap oil before the house is put into use. Beside being sanitary, the dirt will not stick so much to wood when oiled.

And to finish off this modern plant, electric tracks are lying in the house waiting to be put up. Along these tracks, which will stretch the whole length of the house, will run an elevated manure carrier. This should simplify the tedious job of cleaning the chicken house.

NOTES

Poultry experts say that leghorns need three and a half square feet per bird in the chicken house, while heavier breeds require four square feet per bird.

An unusual effect in the garden can be obtained by growing some vines together at the top to make a dome-like structure. Up the vines can be trained by-leaved geraniums, while around the base can be planted low-growing flowers.

Wire netting will prevent birds springing over fences in the lawn. The sides of the netting should be bent about two inches down so that it will stand above the ground.

The most important rule when trimming ornamental trees and shrubs is to remember that the lowest branches must be longest. If the higher branches are allowed to grow further from the main stem it will shade the lower branches from sun and rain, with the result that the lower part of the tree will become naked.

Salt is good for asparagus. A half ounce per square yard is enough.

Golden-rayed Lily Of Japan Blooms At Gordon Head



Here is a flower which would make Victoria's tall boys look microscopic. This picture shows Walter Peterson standing beside his famous lily, holding in his hand a ten-foot pole.

Giant Plant Is Scented

Beautiful Flower Tall but Not Tallest; Lilium Giganteum Reaches Height of Fourteen Feet; Canadian Lily Also in Bloom

By A.L.P.

Some of the loveliest lilies are coming into blossom now, and it might almost seem that this splendid bulb family has reserved its brightest and best to flower latest. The golden rayed lily of Japan, or the lilium auratum, is considered to be the most magnificent lily cultivated. It has enormous flowers, measuring ten to twelve inches across, of a delicate white ivory color, studded with crimson and streaked with gold. Moreover, a single bulb of this variety may produce a hundred blossoms in a season which open simultaneously.

One of the finest specimens of the lily is now flowering in the garden of Walter Peterson in Gordon Head. This plant towers almost eleven feet above the ground, and the upper four or five feet are covered with fragrant flowers. Mr. Peterson claims to be not only an amateur gardener, and attributes the excellent growth of the bulb to no extraordinary care on his part. The lily faces northward and the sun never fully strikes the plant. Being being well protected from the wind by shrubs, the lily seems to thrive among them.

JUST STUCK BULB IN
According to Mr. Peterson, he just stuck the bulb in the ground and in the first year it grew to a height of three to four feet and had a few flowers. Since then it has been increasing its size and the number of flowers.

The lilium auratum needs to be planted deep, and to have mellow soil to considerable depth for its roots to run in. Most imported bulbs of this variety are said by local growers to be diseased with rot.

Even taller than the exotic auratum is the lilium giganteum. This enormous lily from the Himalayas grows to a height of fourteen feet. Though it flowers at this time of the year, it is believed that there is not one in bloom on the island, and possibly the only mature lilium giganteum in British Columbia is growing in the garden of Col. A. D. McKee in Vancouver. This lily takes seven years to flower from seed, and Local E. Taylor, local lily grower, has some two-year-old plants growing in his garden.

Another tall, late flowering variety is the superb, or greenish. This bulb reaches a height of eight feet, and has spotted orange flowers. It prefers wet soil. The Henri is also an entry for the giant's competition as it reaches a height of eight feet. This lily has lovely orange flowers, and is considered a very good specimen.

HAS BULBS

Many people prefer the fragrance to all other varieties. The Chinese lilium and the lilium speciosum. The Candace is native to Eastern Canada and has red or yellow flowers. It is a hardy little bulb and will grow almost anywhere.

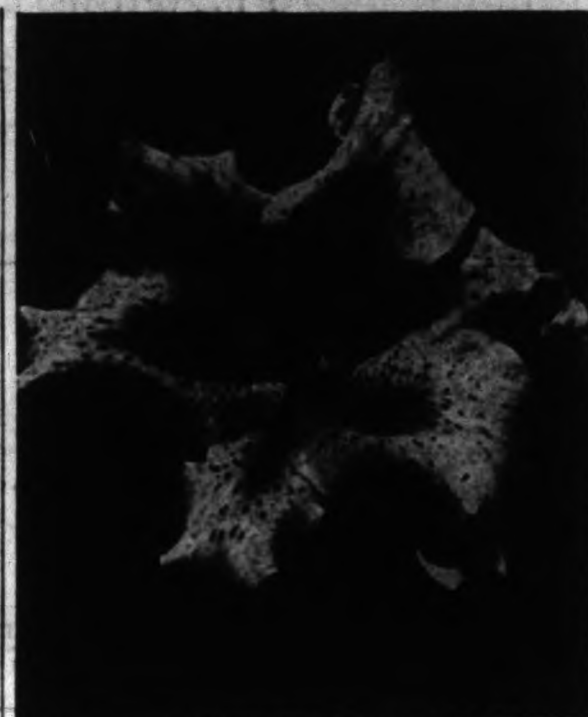
The lilium speciosum has delicately scented white flowers striped with red. It is a great favorite and the Candace is native to greenhouses. Unfortunately it is another of the Japanese species, and it has been found that most bulbs from Japan have the Mosaic disease. This disease causes the streaking of the leaves, and eventually kills the bulb. According to lily growers, as yet no cure has been found for it.

A clean and well-cultivated crop field even in this drought produces a good growth, and where irrigation is possible the size is remarkable. Farmers have different ways of drilling or sowing their corn. One grower sowed his seeds in rows three feet apart, and then thinned them out within the rows to a foot between every two healthy plants. Some of his four-year-old corn is over six feet in height, and he claims he has not fed any manure, though the bed was well prepared before sowing.

This grower recommends Minnesota Thirteen as the finest forage corn. It makes a tremendous growth, often attaining a height of twelve to thirteen feet.

Soybeans For Ensilage

The use of the soybean alone for ensilage is not recommended, but high quality ensilage has been produced by a combination of soybeans and corn, mixed in the proportion of about one part of soybeans and three parts corn. The two crops can be grown together or they may be produced separately and mixed at the time of filling the silo. Harvesting will be easier and the mixture better obtained where the two crops are grown separately.



This picture shows a close-up of Mr. Peterson's golden rayed lily of Japan, or, to give it its botanical name, the Lilium auratum platyphyllum Japonicum. This flower measures twelve inches across and has a wide band of gold down each petal.

Raspberry Rust Is Followed By Blight

Unless Precautions Taken Cane Blight Will Be Serious Next Year; Cover Crop Best Sown in Fall.

By DR. WILLIAM NEWTON
Laboratory of Plant Pathology
Hastings

Many raspberry growers have been alarmed by the amount of rust that has appeared on their plantations this year. There is no cause for alarm for the species of rust that is common in our plantations does not seriously reduce yields. However, the raspberry plants are often severely injured by cane blight the year following an epidemic of yellow rust.

We are anticipating that cane blight will be serious in some plantations next year unless the growers take precautions to remove the source of danger by cutting out the canes which have been severely injured. The canes should be cut out of the plantations and burned, and the fallen leaves should be destroyed by shallow ploughing. Dr. Sells of Oregon recommends that the soil should be ploughed towards the rows in such a way as to completely cover all the cut stubs and refuse.

There is one serious objection to fall ploughing, and that is it tends to stimulate fall growth, which in turn creates favorable conditions for winter injury. The ideal practice is to plough shallow to cover the refuse, cultivate and seed with a cover crop. The choice of cover crop depends upon what grows best in each particular district.

A mixture of spring vetch and fall rye is quite satisfactory. The late fall and early spring growth is ploughed under fairly early in the spring, otherwise the cover crop will compete with the raspberries and lower yields will be the result.

J. J. Woods of the Experimental Farm, Hastings, has been responsible for working out this practice and full details may be secured from him as to the best means of handling a cover crop.

Firms Rearing Sterile Maggots For Surgeons

It is important that all firms rearing sterile maggots for the use of surgeons and medical practitioners in the treatment of wounds, etc., should get in touch with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, so that facilities under the regulations may be arranged to prevent undue delay in importation and distribution. Already, to assist the medical profession, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has furnished blank permits to the laboratories rearing maggots for disposal to medical men, in order to obviate any hitch in transit. In this way, a permit of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as so to be available to the customer and thus insure immediate release. The whole aim of the regulations is to prevent the introduction of disease into Canada, and in this particular case, specifies the prohibition of importation into the Dominion of any living insect, except the honey bee, pest or fungus or bacterium destructive to vegetation.

Onions

Bordeaux Spray With Spreader Controls Mildew; Destroy Diseased Crop Refuse

By DR. WILLIAM NEWTON
Pathological Laboratory, Hastings

This year we have inspected numerous plantings of onions on the coast that have been seriously affected with onion mildew. In the early stages the disease may be recognized by the purplish velvet fruiting stage of the mildew on the leaves. Later the leaves turn yellow, fall down and decay. A spray control is effective and Bordeaux mixture is much superior to lime sulphur. In fact there is little evidence that lime sulphur will control the disease, and even Bordeaux without a spreader is not much good.

The spray must contain a spreader. Agal of a mesh soap spreader has given the best satisfaction. All the mildews are damp weather diseases, consequently when the onions are grown in a sheltered, damp location, it is more essential to protect them with a Bordeaux plus spreader spray. These growers who have had their crops attacked this year should take great care to remove and destroy by burning all the refuse from the diseased crop, otherwise, if weather conditions are favorable, the spores will winter over in the refuse and give a greater chance of the disease breaking out again next year. Next year look out for the first appearance of the disease and apply the spray at once, for the Bordeaux film is a protection against spread. It is not a cure.

Poison Bait Dangerous To Cattle And Farmers

Timely warning has been given of dangers attendant on the use of poisoned grasshopper baits. It is dangerous to leave mixing utensils where livestock can reach them and ought to be carefully guarded against. This also applies to bags in which bait is transported. Poisoning of livestock is also possible when poisoned bait is put out in lumps instead of being spread finely. If cattle are well supplied with salt they will be less apt to be attracted to bait in which salt is present. There is also danger to the farmer himself of getting the poison dust in his mouth and nose when getting the bait. The real danger can be obviated by tying a cloth over the nose and mouth, or by wearing a protective mask.

Ensilage is very susceptible to injury, consequently it is rarely advisable to spray raspberry plants when the leaves are out. Up to the present none of our commercial plantations have been sprayed and there seems little advantage to do so.

Chick-sexing

Benefits Many; Lower Feeding Costs and Better Pullets; Hatchery Men Pleased.

By PROFESSOR E. A. LLOYD
of University of British Columbia

IN MY LAST article I discussed the discovery and development of chick-sexing in Japan, and the arrival of Yogo and his compatriots who gave such an excellent start to this new method of segregating the pullets and cockerels at birth on the North American continent. As hundreds of thousands of chicks were sexed in the Fraser Valley this spring, by now some indications of its value may be had.

Poultrymen report that the pullets, when reared by themselves in smaller numbers, are contented and give less trouble in general. Moreover, they grow more uniformly, faster and bigger, than when reared with cockerels. Out of the twenty-six poultrymen who have reported to date, not a single case of cannibalism among the chicks has been reported, although a good many of the same poultrymen have been troubled with this vice in previous years. Undoubtedly, the prevention of overcrowding, as is automatically effected in brooding pullets, is a factor in this connection.

MALE CHICKS KILLED

Poultrymen who reared mixed pullets last year state that they were able to put a higher percentage of well-grown pullets into the laying houses than they could with rearing the mixed chicks. They reported, furthermore, an increase in production of 10 to 15 per cent over the ordinary stock. Pullets which also appear to be more free from disease on the average than mixed chicks.

Through chick-sexing many of the surplus young Leghorn cockerels are eliminated as soon as they are separated from the pullets. The young male chicks are generally killed by asphyxiation from an exhaust pipe on an automatic basis. This method is quick and painless. On the other hand, a certain percentage of these young cockerels are purchased at a low price by broiler specialists or those farmers who are in a position to rear young cockerels to broiler stage automatically. The Leghorn broiler this year are considerably higher in average quality than they have ever seen before. This is no doubt due to the greater degree of specialization that chick-sexing brings about in poultry management.

GOOD TO INDUSTRY

While chick-sexing would appear to be a source of extra trouble and expense for hatcherymen and broiler operators who have been progressive and far-seeing enough to adopt it this year have benefited greatly. One hatcheryman states that chick-sexing has been worth \$1,000 clear to him, while another reports that his receipts this year are \$5,000 more than he had expected. Others speak in similar terms.

It is obviously advantageous to poultrymen when it enables them to purchase the kind of material that they want for egg production and to the industry in the form of young healthy pullets under improved conditions up to a higher quality. Information at hand from people engaged in different phases of the industry strongly indicates that chick-sexing has been a real boon to the industry in a trying period, as it lowers the cost of production and permits of higher specialization and healthier flocks.

Next week I will discuss the apprenticeship and development of Canadian chick-sexing.

Crested Wheat Grass Natural Weed Choker

As fully explained in the House of Commons recently by the Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, crested wheat grass is well adapted for pasturing by virtue of its remarkable ability to withstand close grazing and severe tramping. It is a particularly suitable crop for food production on the dry land areas of western Canada on account of its adaptation to dry conditions, its winter hardiness, and its ability to compete successfully with weeds of other species.

Seeing in believing, and an abandoned field in the vicinity of the Dominion range experiment station at Manlyville, Alberta, was seeded to this grass and was closely grazed from early spring until late fall for five consecutive years without apparent injury to the grass cover. The soil was heavily infested with weed seeds, chiefly Russian thistle and mustard, yet the grass took possession of the almost complete cultivation of the weeds. Owing to its competitive root system, which takes up all the moisture, weeds cannot grow in competition with it. All the latest information about crested wheat grass is contained in a pamphlet just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Frank, Sober and Serious Youths Replace Fast-living Collegians

College Men of Depression Years Revealed as Mentally More Docile; Wild Fraternity Parties Are Fewer



The modern college youth seems being the object of mud-slinging by his elders. The scene pictured here, however, shows what he indulges in himself, when he stages one of his class rushes that have been traditional with eastern Canadian and American colleges. Inset, upper left, is the picture of Miss Dorothy Greer, selected as typical of the serious-minded, intelligent and realistic college girl of to-day.

By "ALDRIC REVELL"

WHAT HAS become of the college man of the fiction magazines and the movies, enveloped in a racoon coat, flask on hip, golf clubs in one hand, cooed in the other, speeding along in an expensive car—drunker than a goat? This 1929 caricature is familiar to all. Is it possible that in four short years he has vanished?

The depression college man, to put it bluntly, is a dull fellow. He combines with a youthful hopefulness a lack of imagination and a really staggering amount of intellectual docility. Accepting the 1929 caricature at face value, in comparison this present group of college students drinks less "pet" and thinks less.

At any modern university, on the periphery are the scholars who work their way through school, intent solely upon an education. In the inner circle are the hangovers from 1929, play-boys who still have money and who prefer Bacchus to books. At the core, and comprising the great majority of students, is the future backbone of the country, upright, honest, and dull men and women, from farm, village and city.

FEWER students drink to-day, for money is scarce. And it is no longer considered smart to drink.

What about the wild fraternity parties that used to be so prevalent according to the movies? A look at the financial records of most of the houses around the campus will indicate the answer. No money, no drinks. And again, the present crop of college men and women are so young that the bliss of a good

hard drunk is either unknown or unattractive.

BUT SURELY, Mrs. Weisendonk from Sun Prairie will hasten to interpolate, the boys and girls of to-day "pet" outrageously? That will depend upon what the lady means by "pet." Since the older generation invented the phrase they should be made to define it instead of expecting the younger generation to illustrate it. The average college man and woman would frown on this suggestion of a natural gesture. What if cars are parked along the most beautiful sections of the lake or waterfront? What if couples wander hand in hand along the shaded walks? Did a Lacedaemonian youth behave differently? Were all Egyptians mummies?

So much has been said about girls having to "pet" to be popular that like disarmament it has come to be an accepted myth. If a girl accepts a "date" it is far to assume that she is interested in the fellow. If she is interested in the fellow, do we have to draw a diagram? The college man and woman of to-day do not give a thought to the labelling of their acts.

BUT THE irrepressible Mrs. Weisendonk is not content with such seeming equivocation. What about

morality? What do the present young people think of it? The same thing they think of a bust of Caesar in a museum. They never give it a separate thought. They are too busy trying to live up to the rigid regulations which the authorities lay down to make out a code. Left to the young man and woman the moral code is a nebulous something which says that if you do this you will end up there.

Natural frankness is the order of the day. One could hardly expect to have shop windows brassy flares, brassieres, clips, and other flora and fauna in a young generation's face and have them unaware of the fact. Young people on the campus do not blush any more because the advertisers in our illustrated periodicals are the finest in the world. Books on sex are also prominently displayed in windows. Hence discussions on sex are healthy, frank and pleasant. The philosophy of our parents, "You can think of sex, but for goodness' sake do not name it," has been abandoned.

WHAT ABOUT social awareness? Has the depression brought with it a realization that not all the hot air is concentrated in dirigibles? Yes! The college man and woman read daily the utterances of captains of industry. Show me a college student with a turgiduous countenance and I'll show you a senior. It is not possible for one to spend four years at college, to notice the hard working students in restaurants, shops and private homes, to observe the threadbare clothes, the serious faces, without realizing that the land has suffered a drought.

Faced with a blank future, the average student has only a flickering hope to carry him forward.

Detectives of Two Continents Seek To Put Together Pieces of Fantastic Poderjay Case, a Grim Jigsaw Puzzle



Peered together are Captain John Stein (upper centre), new head of the New York Police Bureau of Missing Persons; the mysteriously missing Agnes Colonia Tufverson (upper right); the trunk (upper left) containing the vanished woman's lingerie, found in Captain Ivan Poderjay's Vienna apartment; Captain Poderjay (left centre); the port hole (centre) of Poderjay's cabin on the Ss. Olympic (lower left); and Marguerite Suzanne Ferrand (lower right).

A NEW POLICE official heads the search for Agnes Colonia Tufverson. More operatives have been enlisted in tracing and patching together bits of evidence from a half a dozen countries. And the fantastic case, which holds rank among the most baffling of international mysteries, still flounders in a welter of clues.

Over in Vienna, Captain Ivan Ivanovich Poderjay sits in a cell and smiles as he lies to infuriated but helpless questioners. The suave poseur, adventurer, bigamist and swindler is charged with "suspicion of murder."

In another cell is Marguerite Suzanne Ferrand, who while the wife of Poderjay urged him to marry Miss Tufverson "so that if anything wonderful happens we will have money." She was wearing one of Miss Tufverson's frocks on the day Poderjay was arrested, and she is charged with "suspicion of having profited by a murder."

GRIM JIGSAW PUZZLES

IN NEW YORK a great stack of documented testimony, reports, photographs and the like fills a drawer in the desk of Captain John Stein, new chief of the police department's Bureau of Missing Persons. Captain Stein has sixteen men on the case, and they are still turning in bits of the jigsaw which indicate that the puzzle, if it ever is completed, will be a shocking picture.

But of the key-piece, the one which will prove the missing woman alive or dead, there is not a trace. It has been seven months since anyone has seen the woman attorney, and the long interval proved a discouraging obstacle to police. Witnesses have forgotten details which might have been important, and vital physical evidence probably has been destroyed. But from a mass of clues and rumors authorities now have arrived at the facts of much of what actually happened.

THEIR ROMANCE REVIEWED

THEY MET on a boat train, and later on a liner, when she was returning from a vacation trip to Scotland more than a year ago. He represented himself as a wealthy Yugoslavian and said he was coming to America to sell an invention. Miss Tufverson was not a pretty woman, or attractively feminine. Yet Poderjay paid her marked attention; many noticed his apparent devotion. He says she was the one who proposed marriage—that she had contemplated suicide because of some unhappy amorous experience and she desired marriage to restore her self-respect. None of her friends believes this; they say she had no such emotional state, that she was not of the brooding sort, and that the prospect of marriage to the polished, charming foreigner made her radiantly happy.

On December 4, when the pair took out a wedding license, Poderjay falsely swore that he was unmarried and never had been divorced. She gave her age as thirty-five; it was forty-three. They were married at the famous Little Church Around the Corner, and that evening Poderjay moved his luggage to her three-room apartment.

MAID REPORTS QUARREL

ON DECEMBER 20, at 9 p.m., the couple went to the pier of the Hamburg-American line. They had several pieces of hand luggage, no trunk. As they were about to board the ship, she was suddenly seized by a man, who she had no recollection of. She may have intended on accompanying him, an arrangement not to his liking because he knew his real wife would be waiting at the dock in Southampton. Anyway, they quarreled, returned to the apartment

and were still quarreling when a Negro maid went to the apartment at 11 o'clock that night. Poderjay told the maid not to come in next day, but to come the following day. That was the last time Miss Tufverson is known to have been seen alive.

On December 21, Poderjay bought 200 razor blades, a sleep-producing sedative, and perhaps a cheap metal trunk. A merchant sold such a trunk to a man of Poderjay's description, but there is no subsequent trace of it. Employees at the apartment building do not recall any of the trunks very clearly. On December 22 the Negro maid entered the apartment and found Poderjay sorting over papers. When she asked about Miss Tufverson he said she had gone to Philadelphia. A little later he told a woman who inquired that Miss Tufverson had preceded him to Europe.

LARGE TRUNK NOTED

THE MAID cleaned up the place and put a quantity of litter into the building incinerator. Poderjay sent at least four trunks and some hand

luggage downstairs, hired a truck, and rode on to the pier of the Ss. Olympic. He sailed alone and insisted upon keeping an unusually large trunk in his stateroom. It was an outside room with a porthole large enough for a body to be pushed through it into the sea.

Marguerite Ferrand met him at Southampton. Later he sent a cable, signed "Agnes," to Miss Tufverson's sister, Sally. It said: "We now on way to India will cable and write later." Thus it was several months before Sally Tufverson became alarmed by Agnes's silence and requested a police investigation.

Not the least mysterious aspect of the case is how Poderjay persuaded Miss Tufverson, a lawyer and shrewd business woman, to give him her money. Nevertheless, he became a co-holder of her safety deposit box on December 19, and next day the contract for the box was relinquished. He has admitted receiving the money from her bank account, and police believe he received from her more than \$50,000 in cash and securities. There are only a few applicable theories. If Miss Tufverson was murdered, her body may have been put through a porthole into the ocean, or it still may be in a trunk. It was not dismembered and dissolved or burned in the apartment incinerator. If she committed suicide, she almost certainly would have sent some word to her relatives, and she scarcely would have carefully planned the act so her body would not be found.

Vienna police have reported that they are in possession of enough evidence to warrant trying Poderjay for murder. But they overlooked the iron-clad technicality in American law which requires the presence of a corpse in a murder case.

Vacation-time Mishaps Call For Cool-headed Attention

Knowledge of First Aid Is Best Preparedness for Mothers in Emergencies



ACCIDENT! A CASE FOR MOTHER.

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

THE GOOD old summer time brings its own troubles for the mother. Her children need roughage, that is, a bit of venture, and it will be a most remarkable and lucky child who will escape entirely without a bruise, or cut or blister.

The best way is to take matters as they come and not worry from dawn until dark for fear something may happen. Warnings are in order, but obsessions about accidents can put the strongest mother to bed herself.

As to warnings, there are, of course, some things that should be absolutely "verboten," such as swimming in a dangerous spot, riding wheels, small wagons or playing ball in the street, climbing brittle trees, or going barefoot in snake country.

Outside of such things, or whatever hazard she lives near, the mother would do better to say, "Johnny is bound to have a few accidents. Am I prepared to do the right thing at the right time? Can I get used to seeing blood without losing my head? Have I the proper materials on hand for quick help? Do I know how to use them? Will I scream or cry and make Johnny think he is hurt worse than he is?"

Or will I let things go, trusting that time cures most things very well?"

KEEP A HANDY KIT

Contents for a handy kit cost little. Some sterilized absorbent cotton, a narrow and a wide roll of gauze bandage, some clean (boiled) old linen, iodine, peroxide of hydrogen, baking soda, salt, a tube of pure vaseline, or whatever else the doctor may suggest. Keep a basin that isn't used for anything else in the house. There will not be time always to stop and scrub one out. A household bucket or a bathroom basin may look clean but will not be sanitary enough to use in the medical department.

Although a mother can give first aid, she must remember that except in minor cases it is only temporary. When there is a deep cut or a puncture caused by something dirty, a bad sprain, a blow on the head that causes vomiting or unconsciousness, a dog or snake bite, she should get a doctor to come at once. And in sun-sickness or in cases of near-drowning.

WATCH SWELLING WOUNDS

Also, if there has been what she thought was an innocent wound that has begun to swell and redden and cause pain. In such a case the doctor is absolutely necessary.

Every mother should have directions of some sort to refer to in case of minor accident.

A short talk with the doctor (she can take notes) will be of help. And most "mother's books" to-day contain the information needed. Trained nurses, Boy Scouts, Child Service Bureau, the Red Cross and school teachers are other sources of information.

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Sir John A. Macdonald's Last Election

By FRED COOK

Dean of the Press Gallery in the Canadian House of Commons, Ottawa

Continuing His Reminiscences of Canada's Politicians of the last Fifty Years
(Copyright 1934)

ON THE evening of February 2, 1891, I received a phone call stating that Sir John Macdonald would like to see me immediately. I had been at the Prime Minister's office, with the other correspondents, that afternoon, but when the old chieftain emerged from council at 6 o'clock all that he had to say was "No news, gentlemen; no news."

I was at Barncliffe within fifteen minutes after I received the message, and was immediately ushered into Sir John's office. He was seated at his desk, and after giving me kindly greetings he picked up a half a sheet of note paper on which he had made a brief memorandum. This he handed to me, and I have it before me as I write. He watched me closely as I read it. I saw a list of twelve newspapers followed by the simple statement "Nominations February 28; polling March 5." Then I realized that

lament and, outside of my colleagues, Mr. Pope and myself are the only individuals in Canada who know to-night what has happened. The names of the newspapers to which you are to communicate the news are in your hands."

I glanced over the document and found the newspapers enumerated were The Halifax Herald, Saint John Sun, Quebec Chronicle, Montreal Gazette, Ottawa Citizen, Toronto Empire, Toronto World, London Free Press, Winnipeg Free Press, Calgary Herald, Victoria Colonist and La Minerve, Montreal. The names of The Hamilton Spectator and Regina Leader had been struck out, as they were evening newspapers at that time. Seven out of the twelve were represented by me at Ottawa either during the session or the year round. Observing that one of the Toronto papers mentioned was The Toronto World, I asked, "Toronto World, is that right, Sir John?"

"Well, I thought about that," the Prime Minister replied. "One cannot always be sure of 'Billy' (W. F. Maclean), and I don't know that he deserves particular consideration, but under all the circumstances we will

excuse his peccadilloes this time. Let him have the news."

I said, "All right, sir," and The World was not overlooked.

SIR JOHN then remarked, "I am busy just now on what I believe will be my farewell appeal to the Canadian people. You had better see Pope to-morrow and he will give you a copy as soon as it is finished." This was the "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die" message. The copy which was put into my hands was the revised draft, with corrections in Sir John's handwriting. The original of the address, I understood, was retained by Sir Joseph Pope. For years I treasured my copy until the pages became yellow with age, and then it occurred to me to have the document mounted on heavy board. Five or six years ago I presented it to the Bytown Historical Museum, Ottawa, where it occupies an honored position to-day.

Reading the message over I felt that its patriotic sentences would appeal almost as much to the people of the Old Land as to Canadians. I therefore wrote a thousand-word summary and cabled it to Reuters, which I then represented.

Needless to say, this "farewell" created a profound sensation in England. That my judgment of its news value was correct was evidenced by the fact that Reuters sent me a cheque for \$500 for my services during the campaign. In addition to the "appeal" I was also successful in getting over to London Mr. Bisher's farewell letter to his old constituents, without cable cost, at which the Reuters people were greatly pleased.

HAVING launched the campaign from Ottawa, Sir John and Sir Charles Tupper started their speaking tour. The Toronto meeting was fixed for February 17, and it was suggested to me by Mr. Pope that if I went along I would hear something "drop." Asking for particulars, he told me that the old chieftain had secured possession of an advance copy of a pamphlet written by Mr. Edward Farrer, who at this time was on the editorial staff of The Globe. It was intended to be sent to Congressman Hitt, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the House of Representatives at Washington.

The tenor of this pamphlet was remembered by old-timers, but to the younger generation little is known

of it. Sir John characterized the suggestions contained in the pamphlet, if carried out, as designed to drive Canada into the arms of the United States. It suggested the imposition of a tonnage tax on all the Nova Scotia vessels carrying fish—the abolition of the bonding privilege; the cutting of the connection of the Canadian Pacific with United States territory atault St. Marie, and the refusal of the right to Canadian vessels to use the American canal at the Strait.

Mr. Farrer said that "These methods, if adopted, would rouse the full force of Western Canada influence against the government. It would be better still to oblige Britain to withdraw her countenance and support from the Canadian contentions, as she did in 1871. That would secure the end desired without leaving the United States open to the charge of being animated by a hatred of Canada, on which Sir John Macdonald traded."

THERE is an old saying that "All is fair in love and war," and it applies equally to politics. The pamphlet from which Sir John quoted so effectively had been put into type

in the office of Hunter, Rose & Company, a well-known printing firm in Toronto. A telegraph operator became so mechanical in his work that in a few minutes the purport of the message which had passed through his hands is entirely forgotten. The same remark applies, as a rule, to the compositor and proofreader. So there was in the establishment of Hunter, Rose & Company, a young proofreader who realized the damaging possibilities of the Farrer pamphlet, and he did not hesitate then and send them to Hon. John Haggart. From this source, they reached Sir John Macdonald, who used them with such deadly effect at the Toronto meeting.

When the general elections were over the pitiful of the proofs was required with a clerkship in the Department of Railways and Canal, but his position there was far from comfortable. It soon became known who he was and why he was in the department. As a consequence, he was given the cold shoulder by his official associates. Thereupon, a year or so, he decided it essential to resign his post, left Ottawa and dropped out of sight. (To Be Continued Next Saturday)

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. -



THE VAN SWAGGERS

By RISS

WE'RE GOING TO DRYCE CANYON, JUNIOR.

WELL, I NEVER HEARD OF IT.

NO - A CANYON IS - OH WELL, YOU'LL SEE THE DIFFERENCE.

JUNIOR, LOOK - THERE'S A REAL SURE ENOUGH INDIAN.

WHOOP! HE WANA TALK TO HIM.

BUT, JUNIOR - HE DOESN'T SPEAK OUR LANGUAGE.

AW, LET JUNIOR TRY AND TALK TO HIM.

HELLO, INDIAN - ARE YOU GOOD INDIAN?

HELLO, SONNY - HE HEAR YOU INDIAN - AND HEARS THINGS BY YOU?

WELL, I NEVER.

JUNIOR - YOU COULD MAKE A WOODEN INDIAN TALK - NOW YOU RIDE ON A FOUR LEGGED AUTO.

GIDDAP

HOLD ON TIGHT, DEAR

JUST LOOK, JUNIOR - THAT'S THE GREAT CATHEDRAL ROCK - IT LOOKS LIKE A BIG CHURCH.

HEY MUST BE A LOT OF BAD FOLKS TO HAVE A BIG CHURCH LIKE DAT.

MERCY, WHAT AN IDEA.

Tillie the Toiler

FASHION PARADE

ORIGINAL DRESSING
SENT IN BY MISS
CAROLINE WOODS
444 S. PARAMOUNT BLVD.
DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA

Tillie the Toiler

GOOD-BYE, MUMSY. IF ANYONE CALLS I'LL BE OUT TO GILLOW BEACH.

G'BYE, MRS. JONES.

HAVE A GOOD TIME, CHILDREN.

TILLIE, YOU'RE A REAL SIREN IN THAT BATHING SUIT.

OH, MAC, YOU OLD FLATTERER.

BOY, I DON'T CARE IF I GO IN THE WATER OR NOT.

I DON'T KNOW IF I'D DARE GO IN - THIS SUIT MIGHT SHRINK.

WHY, THERE'S PHIL KANE - I DON'T KNOW HE WAS A LIFE GUARD YOO HOO, PHIL.

THERE'S ALWAYS SOME GUY LIKE A WORM IN MY APPLE.

HELLO, TILLIE - I SEE YOU'VE GOT OLD SQUIRREL FOOD ALONG.

C'MON, LET'S TAKE A STROLL.

ALL RIGHT IF MAC WILL MIND THE UMBRELLA.

HELLO, PHIL, I MEAN PHIL.

THAT GUY PHIL THINKS HE'S A HOT DOG, BUT HE'S ONLY A BIG SALAD.

HEY, WHAZZAT?

HELP! HELP!

THAT GUY KANE HAD BETTER GET ON THE JOB.

PUT YOUR HAND ON MY SHOULDER.

WHATT A LIFE GUARD YOU TURNED OUT TO BE.

WHAT YOU TRYING TO DO, DROWN THE GIRL?

LOL, MAC, WHAT HAPPENED?

WHAT'S THE IDEA OF YOUR STEALING MY STUFF? WHY DIDN'T YOU CALL ME?

I'LL CALL YA PLENTY IN ABOUT A MINUTE.

YOU SHOULD HAVE STAYED ON DUTY, PHIL.

OH, MY BIG HANDSOME HERO.

YOUR HERO NOTHING! HE'S MY HERO - COME ON, MAC, LET'S GO.

THAT SUITS ME, TILLIE.

WOTTA MAN?

HOORAY FOR MAC.



Bringing Up Father



